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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Needs One Rail System

Coolidge Group Makes Report

Railroads Blamed, Hope Seen

Lines Should Use Bus, Truck

League Body Isolates Japan

Technocracy Ceases to Awe Us

THE National Transportation Committee renders its report on the most comprehensive study of American railroads ever made by public men. The committee which, having lost its chairman, Calvin Coolidge, consists of Bernard M. Baruch, Alfred E. Smith, Alexander Legge and Clark Howell, represents insurance companies, banks and institutions owning $19,500,000,000 par value railroad securities now sunk to about $8,500,000,000. The report scraps many familiar theories of rail ownership and regulation to advocate a single national railroad system. It would revise the Interstate Commerce Commission and allow it reduced powers, such as protecting from monopoly. Rates should allow reasonable profit on efficient operation. The recapture clause should be repealed. Government regulation should protect the public, promote service—But it should not run the business of transportation.

¶ Railroad consolidation is found by the committee to be absolutely vital to public welfare. This would have to proceed by stages. It would first be regional and grow gradually toward one national rail system. Parallel lines and systems are declared unequivocally to be wasteful and unnecessary. Obsolete lines and equipment would go out of existence. Unprofitable service would be replaced by cheaper alternatives. And where holding companies or other devices hold back the steady movement toward the single unified system a remedy is prescribed—The Government would step in to compel it.

¶ Some of the railroads are found to have been remiss. They have applied too great a proportion of earnings to dividends and too little to retirement of debt and accumulation of surpluses and reserves. They have failed to cooperate among themselves in achieving economies. They have failed to pool their facilities, such as terminals, which would have eliminated sizable expenditures. A traffic increase of less than 20 per cent would put most lines on an earning basis. The rightful expectation of the public is envisaged—The most efficient service at the lowest competitive cost.

¶ The report is emphatic on motor vehicles. Automotive transportation should be regulated for the public's protection and taxed for public expenditures on its behalf. But no tax should handicap the march of progress. Railroads, says Alfred E. Smith in particular, must go into the truck and bus business on a large scale, and should be encouraged to do so by legislation. Reform of financial methods, revision of bankruptcy proceedings, broader help by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and changed rate laws are recommended—But the committee finds the rail outlook far from hopeless.

¶ The League Committee of 19 publishes its report on the Far East. Geneva regards it as placing a wide gulf between the League and Japan. The United States and Russia are expected to be found on the League's side of the gulf. The recommendations, which may receive unanimous approval by the Assembly with the exception of Japan, condemn the Japanese offensive in Jehol in advance. Immediate withdrawal of Japanese troops in the South Manchuria Railway zone is demanded as preliminary to Sino-Japanese negotiations—Japan may find itself facing a unified and disapproving world.

¶ Senator-Elect William G. McAdoo of California declares his plan for settling European war debts to America stands the test of fullest examination. He would have Britain and France liquidate a large portion of their obligations by turning over to the United States their West Indian and South American possessions. The remaining debt would be covered by accepting from debtor nations stocks and bonds in railroads, steamship and telegraph companies, and real estate. The governments would acquire these things through bonds—And America, instead of a creditor, would become a large and friendly investor.

¶ Phillips Exeter Academy hears Geoffrey Parsons, chief editorial writer of the New York Herald Tribune, explain the rise and fall of technocracy. Mr. Parsons says that Howard Scott talked technocracy for five years before a great longing on the part of a distressed and hopeful people gave it sudden and amazing vogue. Technocracy has now disappeared almost entirely. The trouble with it, says Mr. Parsons, is that it arrived at a conclusion without working out the steps leading up to it. Anybody can define a technocrat now—He's a technical man out of a job.

Needles and Thimbles Displace Niblicks

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

NEEDLES and thimbles displace drivers and niblicks once a week in the women's section of the North Middlesex Golf Club. For two hours each Monday women members meet to make clothes for the poor and jobless. More than 140 new garments were made in the first fortnight.

The idea for the sewing afternoon resulted from a speech of the Prince of Wales, who said, "If only every woman would work two hours a week for the Personal League, what a marvelous response there would be."

Germany Aids Home Owning For Workless

Plan Has Given Housing Facilities in Suburbs to 535,000 Persons

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—A movement to enable the unemployed to "own their own homes" has provided housing facilities for 535,000 persons throughout the Reich.

The plan, stimulated as the result of a government decree in October, 1931, has resulted in construction of 27,000 small suburban houses and 80,000 small gardens. The garden phase of the project is to make the unemployed semi-self-supporting.

The value of the average house is computed at about 3000 marks. The unemployed work upon the construction, which reduces the actual cost to 2500 marks. This, together with 3 per cent interest and a small ground rental, is paid off at 9 marks monthly by the settlers, who continue to draw their unemployment doles.

Attic Rooms for Children

In some instances unemployed work together on the building of groups of houses, drawing lots for the occupancy of each as it is completed. The homes are small and simple, containing living room, bedroom, kitchen and storeroom, while in some the attics are transformed into rooms for the children.

Materials for the houses are selected from the standpoint of cheapness and immediate availability in the neighborhood. Road material is furnished and the settlers make their own streets.

Doubling of the government appropriation for financing apartment and dwelling repairs was voted by the Reich Cabinet recently. It added 50,000,000 marks ($11,800,000 at 23.6) to a similar sum to stimulate work as a part of the nation-wide effort to solve unemployment. The government appropriation represents one-fifth of the amount to be expended in apartment repairs, the balance being supplied by the apartment house owners.

Rental Restrictions Removed

Municipal control of the relations between landlord and tenant, instituted in Berlin to deal with the post-war housing shortage, have been practically ended.

The city recently removed from the control of the Central Municipal Apartment Bureau the supervision of the contracts for all apartments renting for more than approximately $100 annually.

During the housing shortage of 1919 and 1920 the city took over supervision of all rental contracts. Each vacant apartment had to be listed with the central bureau, to which all prospective tenants applied.

The scope of supervision in recent years has been successively reduced so as to include only the very small apartments largely in the older industrial and tenement sections.

British Bill Provides Assistance to Builders Of Low-Rental Homes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Government's bill to help private enterprise to build workers' apartments at low weekly rentals is being considered in Parliament.

The measure is to give effect to the main features of a scheme put forward last October by the National Association of Building Societies, an organization representing a total capital of £400,000,000 engaged in financing home making throughout the United Kingdom.

The National Association's case was that the plan hitherto adopted by the state for encouraging the building of homes for manual workers has defeated its own object by substituting costly and limited housing schemes for ones which could be carried through on a much larger scale and at less cost to the taxpayer if other encouragements were given to private enterprise. The Government's bill endeavors to do this without unduly lowering the standards of comfort and space hitherto insisted upon for this much-needed class of house.

The homes to which the new arrangement is to apply are ones that are for rental at a price not exceeding 8s. 6d. per week, exclusive of municipal taxation. This means houses costing the tenant in all about 10s. 6d. weekly.

The bill discontinues the direct subsidies hitherto paid by the state for the erection of such houses, and substitutes instead a system under which it guarantees part of the risk incurred by building societies engaged in this enterprise.

COOLIDGE GROUP URGES ONE RAIL SYSTEM FOR U.S.

Favors Regional Mergers and Rail Ownership of Competing Services

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Regional consolidations of the railroads with a view eventually to the setting up of a single national transportation system serving all parts of the United States are among the chief recommendations of the National Transportation Committee in its report made public today.

The committee, which was organized on Oct. 7, 1932, at the behest of a group of savings banks, insurance companies and universities, was composed of Mr. Calvin Coolidge, chairman; Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, vice-chairman; Mr. Alfred E. Smith, Mr. Alexander Legge and Mr. Clark Howell. Dr. Harold G. Moulton, of the Brookings Institution, organized the committee's research staff.

In an introductory note to its report and conclusions, the committee says that, although the report had not taken form at the time of Mr. Coolidge's passing on, his coworkers had "tried to carry on in the spirit of his leadership."

"Parallel lines and systems are wasteful and unnecessary," the committee finds. "Regional consolidations should be hastened and, where necessary, enforced, looking eventually to a single national system with regional divisions and the elimination of all excess and obsolete lines and equipment. Neither holding companies nor any other device should be permitted to hinder consolidation or evade the letter or the spirit of regulatory law.

Scrap Losing Lines

"Unprofitable railroad services should be replaced by cheaper alternative transport methods.

"Railroads should be permitted to own and operate competing services, including water lines, but regulatory jurisdiction should be extended to water rates and practices in coastal, intercoastal and lake shipping to relieve commerce of present chaotic conditions. Congress should promptly clarify its intention on the long-and-short-haul clause of the Transportation Act.

"Government assumption of all or part of the costs of inefficient competing transport as a defense against monopoly is no longer warranted and should be abandoned.

"As a general principle, inland waterways should bear all costs of amortization, interest, maintenance and operation of the facilities for their navigation. If they cannot bear such charges and compete with other forms of transport, they should be abandoned. The St. Lawrence waterway should be tested by this rule of self-support, and if it fails in that

(Continued on Page 8, Column 8)

Senate Takes Up Consideration Of Prohibition Repeal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—By a vote of 58 to 23 the Senate today adopted the Blaine motion to take up the resolution for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The vote taken at 1 p. m., showed a wet majority larger than the two-thirds necessary to pass the repeal proposition when it comes up.

Both wets and drys, however, were quick to point out that the ultimate vote may be radically different from that taken today because of the wording of the Blaine resolution. Several members considered dry voted to bring up the matter on the ground that a showdown at this time is desirable. A vote to consider repeal does not necessarily mean support of repeal.

Immediately after the vote Senator John J. Blaine (R.) of Wisconsin, urged a limitation of speeches on the resolution to 20 minutes, and on amendments to 15 minutes. Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R.) of Iowa, dry leader, blocked the proposals. Mr. Blaine countered with a threat to hold the Senate in night session if dilatory tactics were adopted by the drys.

Governor to Help New Jersey Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15—Gov. A. Harry Moore of New Jersey is preparing to make a plea to mortgage holders to declare a two-year moratorium on foreclosures.

Governor Moore's attention was called to the situation yesterday by a letter from Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, describing the plight of home-owners, "the backbone of our state and nation," who face the prospect of losing their dwelling on account of decreased earning capacity.

After receiving Mayor Hague's letter, Governor Moore announced that he would soon issue a plea to mortgage holders to adopt the suggestion.

ECUADOR CURBS IMPORTS

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Feb. 15 (By U. P.)—Shortage of foreign credits Feb. 13 forced the Government to prohibit the importation of wheat, cotton and lard except in quantities sufficient to meet restricted national requirements.

League Issues Full Report Condemning Japan's Action

World Broadcast of Text Prepared—Members to Be Pledged Not to Attempt Delays—Withdrawl of Invading Troops Demanded

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 15—The text of the Committee of Nineteen's unanimous recommendation to next week's Assembly, which was published here this morning, places an enormous gulf between the League of Nations and Japan. The League expects to find the United States and possibly Soviet Russia on the same side of the gulf with it.

The committee during its deliberations has kept in touch with America's attitude on the Far Eastern dispute through the United States delegation to the Disarmament Conference. The recent statements of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, in favor of an embargo on arms have played an important part in urging the committee to the decisive action it has taken.

The recommendations, which are certain to receive the approval, probably the unanimous approval, of the Assembly, with the exception of Japan, condemn Japanese offenses in Jehol in advance by pledging all League members to abstain from any act which might prejudice or delay the application of these recommendations. Not only has Japan's isolated action been condemned, but League members agree to act in concert with each other and so far as possible with the countries not members of the League, especially the United States and Russia.

The League demands immediate withdrawal of Japanese troops within the South Manchuria Railway zone as a necessary preliminary to direct negotiations between China and Japan. As Japan is certain to reject this demand, the committee of execution, or negotiation, provided by the recommendations will almost certainly never come into being—at any rate, not in this form. The United States and Russia were to have been invited to serve on this committee, whose function was to have been to assist China and Japan in direct negotiations.

The recommendations declare that the presence of Japanese troops outside the railway zone are "incompatible with the legal principles to which settlement of differences should conform." Evacuation of these troops therefore is recommended.

The text of the recommendations contains all the points which have

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

COLOMBIANS TAKE TARAPACA AFTER BATTLE

Minister to Peru Ordered to Demand Passports and Return Home

BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 15 (AP)—Colombian troops captured the town of Tarapaca today, driving out a Peruvian force which had occupied the Putumayo River port 80 miles north of Leticia.

This was the second development in open hostilities between this country and Peru which began yesterday when Peruvian planes bombed the Colombian gunboat Cordoba in the Amazon, near Leticia, but in Brazilian territory. Possession of Tarapaca, a Cabinet minister said, insures to Colombia control of the whole Putumayo River.

Colombia acted today to break off diplomatic relations with Peru, when Señor Fabio Lozano Jr., Colombian Minister to Peru and son of the Colombian Minister to the United States, was ordered to demand his passports from the Peruvian Government and return home.

He was also ordered, before leaving, to present a formal protest to Peru against the "attack" on the Colombian flotilla "while in neutral (Brazilian) waters, which continued in Colombian waters that the flotilla was navigating in order to accomplish its police mission in Colombian territory."

The Foreign Office also handed passports to the personnel of the Peruvian legation here.

Brazil Takes Action To Protect Interests

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 15 (AP)—Complications of a serious nature were expected to involve Brazil in the dispute on its western borders between Peru and Colombia.

Six gunboats have been sent to the scene of hostilities to protect Brazilian interests. At Manaos, 1500 miles from Leticia, the port city which is the prize in the armed conflict, is the cruiser Floriano, and at Para are another cruiser, three destroyers and a scout ship.

Leticia is only two miles from the Brazilian city of Tabatinga. Tarapaca is directly on the Brazilian terday, is directly on the Brazilian border.

It was possible the Amazon River, by which Colombian forces reached their objective will be closed if Brazilian territory is violated.

Cosmic Ray Secrets Sought Over Andes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 15—Cosmic rays, those mysterious and invisible visitors that come pelting down out of the stratosphere, are to be subjected to new scrutiny along the Andes Mountains as near the equator as possible.

Dr. Victor Neher, a physicist of the California Institute of Technology, is now on his way with Mrs. Neher, to Peru where he will fly over the highest peaks of the Andes to study the rays that are getting so much attention from modern science.

Instead of constructing an elaborate balloon for his studies Dr. Neher plans to soar to the necessary height with one of the regular transport planes of Pan American Airways System specially chartered to carry his equipment aloft for the tests.

Chile Chosen as Site Of Cosmic Ray Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Mr. Paul G. Ledig, a meteorological expert of the department of terrestrial magnetism of the Carnegie Institute, has arrived in Chile to study the action of cosmic rays.

BRIGHTER FARM OUTLOOK FOUND IN NEW ENGLAND

Improved Situation in First Half of Year Forecast by Council

Sounder credit conditions, more confidence than prevailed a year ago, and prospects for increased purchases for replacements at reduced prices, are present factors forecasting an improvement in the New England agricultural situation in the first half of the year, according to a statement issued today by the New England Research Council on Marketing and Food Supply.

The statement, prepared by committees composed of representatives of the New England agricultural colleges, departments of agriculture, and farmers' organizations, declares that the New England situation "with respect to prices and business activity will continue to be influenced most largely by developments in the national situation."

The report further indicates that "much will also depend upon political and economic developments affecting foreign trade and foreign exchange restrictions which now hamper domestic industrial production for export markets.

"Readjustments of various kinds are now in progress. Debts are being scaled down more nearly in line with prices. Salaries, wages and rents are still being reduced. Such adjustments seem inevitable unless prices are restored, but at present they cause apprehension and retard recovery. During the last half of the year conditions may depend to a larger extent upon results of legislative efforts to check price declines, increase buying power and restore business activity.

"There is a further possibility that future developments may include effective efforts to remove international trade barriers; also that increased purchases may be made for replacements at reduced prices, which might have some strengthening effect during the latter part of the year."

In forecasting dairy products conditions in metropolitan Boston, the council declares that "conditions in New England and throughout the country indicate that lowered consumption of milk and cream will continue throughout 1933. Failure to maintain a central marketing agency on a permanent basis has renewed a competitive situation among producers and distributors. This situation has already lowered the fluid milk price and, if continued, may result in further price decline."

The council is more optimistic about the poultry and egg business "both in the United States and New England." The outlook for the 1933 potato crop "is for about the same supply as was produced in 1932." The statement also says that since there is little likelihood of much improvement in the purchasing power of consumers during the coming year, higher apple prices in 1933 are not to be expected unless there is a decided crop shortage.

Farm Debt Holiday To Cover Germany

BERLIN, Feb. 15 (AP)—President von Hindenburg signed yesterday an emergency decree extending a moratorium on mortgaged estates and farms to the entire Reich to provide a breathing spell until Oct. 31.

During this time all farmers will be safeguarded from forced sales. A decree the President signed on Jan. 18 gave immunity from forced auctions to farmers in Eastern Germany.

The new measure embraces all farms, inventories mobile and immobile and house furnishings, and gardeners and foresters. Expulsion orders and proceedings already started against agriculturists were halted.

McADOO'S PLAN 'PAYS' WAR DEBTS WITHOUT GOLD

West Indian Possessions and Bonds 'Exchanged' for Shaky Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Reaffirmation of his confidence in the practicality of a plan to settle the European war debt problem without immediate transfer of gold or merchandise from debtor to creditor nations was made here recently by Senator-Elect William G. McAdoo (D.) of California.

Mr. McAdoo originally made the proposal in "Crowded Years," his autobiography, published in 1931. Since then nothing in world affairs has occurred to change his point of view, he said.

According to the McAdoo plan, the United States would liquidate a large portion of the British and French debt by taking over their West Indian and South American possessions. The remaining debt would then be settled by accepting from debtor nations stocks and bonds in railways, steamships, telephone and telegraph companies, in manufacturing concerns and other enterprises in their respective countries or colonies, and also real estate in some of their large cities.

Governments of the debtor nations could acquire such assets for transfer to the United States by giving their own bonds to their own citizens in exchange for them, Mr. McAdoo says. The debts would then cease to be debts and would become investments, with the United States as the investor in foreign industries, he explained.

To manage these securities, Congress could form a gigantic holding corporation, of which the United States would be the sole stockholder. This organization would manage the investments and arrange for their liquidation over a long period of time.

Interest or dividends earned by the investments would not be transferred to the United States immediately, but would be reinvested in the debtor nations for a long term, perhaps 10 or 20 years.

Acquisition of the European possessions in, and adjacent to, the Caribbean area would be invaluable because of their strategic military position, and for that reason the United States could afford to pay far more than the possible trade value of those lands, Mr. McAdoo concludes.

Another factor which Mr. McAdoo believes to be of importance is the changed position of creditors that would result. Instead of owing foreign debts, the various governments would be indebted to their own nationals—an entirely different circumstance, since interest on the debts would remain at home instead of being sent abroad.

Roosevelt Ready To Take Up Issues As Vacation Ends

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—The last, crowded preinaugural preparations of the incoming administration, vital to the nation's next four years, begin with return of President-Elect Roosevelt to American soil tonight and plans for conferences with Washington leaders as he goes to New York.

Perhaps the most vital work of these critical preparatory weeks must now take place, with the key posts of the Cabinet still uncertain, though decision on the three or four central positions may be taken before the end of the week. Mr. Roosevelt plans to see Senator Carter Glass, Virginia, and attempt once more to persuade him to accept the Treasury portfolio.

Much critical work remains to be done and it is clear that the coming fortnight will be tense and vital to the nation's future. Not the least task, as Mr. James A. Farley, national Democratic chairman, announced in Washington last night, will be removing of the party's debt burden of approximately $300,000.

Miami Plans to Greet Roosevelt With Parade

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP)—President-Elect Roosevelt returns from the freedom of the southern seas here tonight to plunge into the presidential problems.

Upon his return here late today, it is understood the President-Elect will confer with Mr. James M. Cox, the 1920 Democratic presidential nominee, who sounded the call last Saturday for support of the congressional plan to give Roosevelt extraordinary power to cut government expenditures by complete reorganization.

A celebration is planned for Roosevelt by the people of Miami as he debarks tonight after his 11 days on the South Atlantic. Leaving Nassau, in the Bahama Islands, last night, the party was due here just about dinner time tonight. Miami citizens have arranged an automobile trip through the city for the next President en route to his train, which departs for New York at 10 p. m. (E. S. T.).

DUTCH STAND FIRM ON GOLD STANDARD

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15 (AP)—Replying to the Senate's preliminary report on the budget, the Government declared yesterday it regarded it as a duty to maintain Holland on the gold standard by all available means.

The Government looked upon the gold standard as one of the conditions whereby a sound recovery of the economic situation was possible.

Chile's Paper Money Wears Out Too Fast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santiago, Chile

IMPORTED paper is to be used once again for the printing of Chile's paper currency. The National Treasury, in an official statement, admitted that the experiment with national paper notes had virtually failed.

Some 60,000,000 one-peso notes, it was learned, were worn out within a month, thousands being returned to the central bank, the source of issue, in threadworn condition. In many cases shopkeepers refused the notes because they were unserviceable.

Beverley Asks Sharp Economy In Puerto Rico

Government Consolidation Urged in Governor's Annual Message

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 15—Addressing his first message to the thirteenth Legislature of Puerto Rico, Gov. James R. Beverley stressed economies, consolidations of government agencies and more efficient administration. The session commenced Monday to continue for 60 days.

Stressing the necessity for reducing the governmental cost, the Governor said:

"We must not be misled by the fact that following any one particular recommendation the savings to the Government may be small. The total saving will be a respectable sum, with a visible increase in administrative efficiency."

That the island's credit is excellent, the Governor said, was shown by the recent sale of Insular Government bonds at above par. He opposed the issuance of either notes or bonds to meet a prospective deficit of $660,000 on June 30 next but recommended that one-half be met this year and the balance next year.

"One week's leave of absence without pay for every official and employee of the Insular Government would largely take care of this year's portion of the deficit," he said.

With an estimated income from general revenues of $9,848,000 for the next fiscal year the Governor said a budget for $9,367,000 would be submitted. However, he urged that a careful study of the whole financial system of the Government be made because the budget covers less than one-half the cost.

A reduction of the general property tax from 1 per cent to 7-10 of 1 per cent was recommended as one means of relief. Approximately $1,000,000 in revenue would be lost in this way, the Governor said, and he proposed less direct means for providing this sum. He urged that a special committee study the whole tax system for the purpose of simplifying it. The property tax burden at present is such that many cannot meet their taxes, he said.

The message outlined measures for consolidating or eliminating 41 more or less independent boards and commissions of the Insular Government. It made similar recommendations for the consolidation of various departmental bureaus now charged with duties that are in some instances overlapping.

Several amendments to the income tax law both to increase revenue and improve administration were recommended, including a proposal that a normal tax be levied on all incomes in excess of $500 for a single person and $1800 for married persons and that the exemption for each dependent be reduced to $250 from $400.

He urged that the 2 per cent sales tax be broadened and that only stipulated staple articles of food be exempted. He added that manufacturers, producers and importers should be required by law to obtain an annual license at a nominal fee.

Wide municipal reforms to simplify town government were recommended and he commended the present commission form of government in San Juan and suggested that it be applied elsewhere. Sweeping changes in the handling of school funds are urged to pool revenues and then distribute them on the basis of school population.

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THINGS PRESENT

Mr. Abbot comments serenely on the failure of a judge to pass sentence liquor law violators because he believed the Eighteenth Amendment would be repealed within two years. "Watching the World Go By."

While you are on the Editorial page, ponder the two contributions from our readers in "Letters to the Monitor."

The seventh article in the "Your Turn to Make a Speech" series deals with the preparation of the speech. Women's Enterprises and Fashions page.

Parallel translations are a great help to students of languages. An opportunity for your friend who is learning Spanish will be found on the Home Forum page.

AND THINGS TO COME

The tenth article in the series on Governments in Industry, scheduled for tomorrow, deals with the situation in Spain, Portugal and Austria.

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and the selection of Cartoons of the Week on the Daily Features page.

CASH RUSHED TO AID BANKS IN MICHIGAN

$200,000,000 Pours In to Detroit Area to Meet Pay Roll Demands

RELIEF EXPECTED WITHIN FEW DAYS

Eight-Day Closing Expected to Quicken Banking Legislation by Congress

Millions of dollars poured into Michigan today to provide funds in the face of the eight-day bank holiday proclaimed yesterday by Gov. William A. Comstock.

The unprecedented action of the Governor, said not to be lawful, is expected to call for special action by the Legislature to sanction it.

Meantime, several reasons are being given as making the closing necessary. Broadly, according to reports, it was to prevent closing of one of the largest Detroit banks in which Mr. Henry Ford is a heavy depositor.

The Detroit Free Press says a Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan to the bank was thwarted by Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan, former partner of Mr. Ford.

Closing of the particular bank in question would, it is said, have brought disaster to the great chain of which it was an important link. This would have hit large interests. Hence the Governor's action.

Washington is closely watching the situation. It will no doubt have important bearing on banking legislation now pending in Congress. President Hoover, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce, all had a hand in the Michigan situation.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 — With all the fiscal agencies of the United States Government at work today in clearing up the Michigan banking emergency, confidence was expressed in high official quarters that normal conditions would be restored in that quarter in comparatively short order.

At the same time there are indications that the sudden fiscal crisis in the heart of the motor industry will have later effects on the course of legislation and that it may possibly influence the course of political developments.

Following discussions at the White House yesterday between President Hoover, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. George L. Harrison, Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, conferences were resumed today. Officials kept in close touch with developments of the situation by long-distance telephone. The Federal Reserve Board was in session as was also the directorate of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Debate immediately broke out in the House of Representatives over the publicity feature of the law requiring the loans to all borrowers of the R. F. C. to be published monthly. The whole issue is likely to be revised by the Detroit adventure, since the difficulties of the Union Guardian Trust Company, precipitating the crisis, are blamed in some quarters on news that it had made heavy borrowings from the R. F. C.

The sudden Michigan emergency brings to a focus many fiscal controversies under way in Congress, with one of the sharpest reminders of actual conditions of the banking situation Congressmen have had. Much pending banking legislation is caught in the present snarl, including the Glass banking reform bill.

Ample Funds Expected To Enable Detroit Area To Continue Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 15—More than $200,000,000 is reported as being poured into the Detroit area today, to meet any emergency in connection with the spectacular closing Tuesday of 518 Michigan banks for an eight-day period by proclamation of Gov. William A. Comstock.

Depositors in Detroit will be allowed to withdraw 5 per cent of their funds Thursday, it is announced by the Detroit Clearing House Association. The holiday was called to give the bankers a chance to catch their breath after one of the most exciting periods in the history of Griswold Street.

What seemed to many to be a phenomenon was the demonstration of how quickly a whole commonwealth can adjust itself to a moneyless situation. Immediately merchants, manufacturers and others devised means whereby daily necessities may be purchased without inconvenience.

Couzens-Ford Impasse Blamed for Situation

DETROIT, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Detroit Free Press in a copyrighted story today says that the divergent paths and opinions of Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan, and Mr. Henry Ford, partners from 1901 to 1918 in the Ford Motor Company, are reflected in the difficulties that precipitated Michigan's eight-day banking holiday.

The Free Press story describes Mr. Ford's growing interest in the Union Guardian Trust Company, an affiliate of the Guardian-Detroit-

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GOAL OF REFORM SET IN CANADIAN PRISON SYSTEM

Daily Occupation Urged as Vital Factor in Rehabilitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 15 — Urging that full publicity be given to the character of prison discipline, and setting up the policy that the main aim of such discipline should be reform, Mr. John Lewis in the Senate last night called attention to a government report issued following a riot last October at Portsmouth, largest penitentiary of the Dominion.

"Intelligent prison reform," he stated, "aims not at amusement or pleasure, certainly, but it does provide occupation for body and mind as a means of regeneration. There should be abundant exercise in the open air, whether at work or play." Senator Lewis recommended outdoor farms in which prison inmates could be regularly occupied. Prisoners should be encouraged to read good books, even if they are merely entertaining, he added. Lectures might serve the same purpose.

Senator Lewis denounced as "torture" the use of the paddle. He would restrict all corporal punishment. Freer contact between the prison and the outside world, more publicity and public interest in penitentiaries was recommended.

The legislator attacked as a "fallacy" the view that discipline might be undermined by publicity. Rather, he said, the danger lay in the opposite direction, that the prisoner might be driven to the feeling that society's only concern was to get rid of him as a public nuisance. In such cases the prisoner often became desperate and revengeful. "It is as much in the interest of society as of the prisoner that he should come out a better and not worse man than he went in," he said.

Mr. Arthur Meighen, government leader, took issue with Senator Lewis's argument that guards should be of the missionary rather than the police class. Under such guardianship he was afraid no discipline could be maintained, and the convicts would soon be in charge of prisons. He explained the violence of the recent Portsmouth riots by the type of prisoners recently incarcerated there, men with communistic leanings and accustomed to organizations of malcontents.

The debate was adjourned.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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CARNEGIE INSTITUTE WILL RESUME SALON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15—After a lapse of one season, the Carnegie Institute international exhibition of paintings will be resumed according to announcement yesterday following a meeting of the Fine Arts Committee of Trustees, at which plans for the exhibition were approved. This, the thirty-first exhibition, will be held from Oct. 19 to Dec. 10, 1933. First prize will be $1500, second $1000 and $500 for the third.

League Issues Full Report Condemning Japan's Action

(Continued from Page 1)

been reported from day to day during its drafting, including absolute prohibition of recognition of Manchoukuo. Taken as a whole it constitutes the strongest statement of the league's case ever yet formulated.

Broadcasting Report

The official text of the complete report, of which the recommendations form only the fourth and last chapter, will be broadcast by the League wireless station to all nations and private individuals who wish to pick it up as soon as the document has been properly edited and translated—probably on Friday. It will be sent by international Morse code, by machine, at the rate of 120 words a minute. The report contains 15,000 words. Cabling of the text to Washington alone would have been $7000, but the League's world-wide broadcast will cost only $120. Governments and newspapers everywhere are expected to profit by this service.

It is more than obvious that Japan and the League have reached the parting of the ways. The Japanese delegation is expected to continue at Geneva only long enough to make formal declaration of withdrawal before the Assembly next week.

It is learned here on good authority that Japan will make a public declaration of its withdrawal from the League of Nations when the Assembly meets next Tuesday to adopt the definite report on the Sino-Japanese dispute.

The consequences of such a development from the League viewpoint would be as follows: In the first place, withdrawal does not mean resignation. It would mean, however, that Japan's connections with the Geneva institution would be entirely severed, with the possible exception that the Japanese members of the Secretariat might continue in office. They are recommended by the Secretary-General and might continue to serve just as several members of the Secretariat are now Americans, although the United States is not a member of the League. Japan's situation would be similar to that of Argentina, which, although a member of the League, has not participated in its activities since 1921.

If Japan intends to resign from the League Covenant, that again is a different matter, as contrasted with simple withdrawal. The Covenant provides that two years' notice must be given in this case. Even if Japan now announces its intention to completely break with the League, it must fulfill all international obligations and all obligations under the Covenant for two years longer.

One of the most important questions rising in this connection is What would become of the islands in the Pacific, which Japan holds as mandates? Strictly speaking, these islands are the property of the allied and associated powers, including the United States, to whom they were collectively ceded by Germany at the end of the war. Therefore the consent of these powers is necessary for any change in their status.

A spokesman of the Japanese Government has already announced that Japan considers these islands to be the spoils of war, and intends to treat them as its own possessions in case of a break with the League. But in this Japan will have to reckon with the countries to whom they were ceded. Germany, which formerly owned them, cannot have anything to say about their future under the peace treaties, but as a member of the League, the Reich will no doubt take an interest in what is done with them. If the Japanese mandate should be terminated, Germany would probably lodge a claim for their restoration to the Reich.

Japan Plans to Re-State Case and Then Finally To Quit Geneva Parleys

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 15—Official sources indicate that Japan's procedure is taking form along the following lines:

First, the Government will not finally decide regarding withdrawal from the League until the Assembly finally adopts the recommendations of the Committee of Nineteen's report.

Second, foreseeing unfavorable action by the Assembly, however, Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, is preparing a lengthy declaration, which will be cabled to Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, delegate at Geneva, for presentation to the Assembly, rejecting the Assembly's report recommendations and restating the whole Japanese position in regard to Manchuria.

Thirdly, following Japan's rejection of the bulk of the report recommendations, Mr. Matsuoka's delegation will immediately leave Geneva, proceeding either to Paris or Tokyo. Simultaneously the Japanese delegation may leave the Disarmament Conference.

Fourthly, Viscount Makoto Saito, the Premier, will then consult Prince Saionji, the elder statesman, after which he will consult the other leading elder statesmen obtaining their approval before asking the Privy Council to recommend that the Emperor agree to Japan's resigning from the League.

Under such a program the resignation may be delayed until April.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Japan had no intention of offering any new suggestions for continuation of the efforts at conciliation, as mentioned in the Committee of Nineteen's letter to Mr. Matsuoka. Likewise the letter's implied threat that the Japanese advance into Jehol be considered as "aggravating the situation" will be ignored. The spokesman pointed out that Count Uchida, Gen. Sadao Araki, War Minister, and others repeatedly stated that Jehol was a part of Manchoukuo, so that Manchoukuo's authority must be consolidated there shortly in order to uphold the new state's prestige.

The stock exchanges throughout the Japanese Empire closed at noon today by agreement following a sensational collapse of prices on the Tokyo and Osaka exchanges during the morning session. Leading shares on the Tokyo stock exchanges dropped to 148 yen during a wild selling movement. (The yen equals about 21 cents.)

It is anticipated that an arbitration committee will have to settle speculative accounts, since long-term traders have suffered tremendous losses. An additional decline is likely, since the market is considered still over high in face of the Government's noninflation policy. It is expected that the markets will be closed some days until the political situation clears, rendering bear raids more difficult. The yen has also declined again, nearing the 20 cents level.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Appalachian Mountain Club: Supper meeting, address, "Our Vanishing Wild Life," by Dr. John B. May, head of Massachusetts Department of Ornithology, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 6.

Boston Society of Civil Engineers: Student Night, buffet supper and meeting, talk on reclamation, Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, 6.

Hunnewell Club Players: Performance of "Icebound," club hall, Newton, 8.

Boston Morning Musicales: Directors dinner, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Boston Boot and Shoe Club: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Advertising Club of Boston: Forum meeting, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Student Orchestra of New England Conservatory, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"Prince of Pilsen," 8:30.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Kameradschaft" (Comradeship), film, at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

New England Gas Association: Meeting, also afternoon bridge, Hotel Statler.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French Rooms, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Germany and the Rhine Valley," 9:15 and 11. Science and Dramatic Club meetings, 3 and 4, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs: Executive Board meeting, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 10.

Suburban Stamp Club of Boston: Annual exhibition, Boston Public Library, daily, through Feb. 26. Open to public.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Klaus Goetze, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Charlotte Cushman Club: Dramatic entertainment and talk, "Plays, Present and Future," by Mr. William M. Blatt, 1 Marlborough Street, 10:30.

Harrison Gray Otis House: Exhibition of plans and photographs of restoration project at Williamsburg, Va., 141 Cambridge Street, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., through Feb. 18. Open to public.

Theaters

Copley—"Prince of Pilsen," 2:30.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," 2:30.
Fine Arts—"Kameradschaft" (Comradeship), film, at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian textiles. American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; eighteenth century French drawings and portraits of the Clouet School lent by Robert Treat Paine II; Khilim rugs; etchings by Hollar; new accessions.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—General exhibitions.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth at Stuart Street—Paintings by Abraham Manievitch. Through Feb. 25.

Scherwyn Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Character sketches by Nancy Dyer, through Feb. 15.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Portraits by Marie Danforth Page. Through Feb. 25.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Oil paintings by Harry Leith-Ross. Also contemporary Japanese color prints. Through Feb. 25.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Through Feb. 24.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth at Newbury Street—Paintings by artists of the '80s and '90s. Through Feb. 25.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Thursday fair and colder; moderate to fresh west or northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 30.

All New England States: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong north and northwest winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	44	48	Montreal	24	32
Bismarck	-12	6	Nantucket	38	44
Boston	42	46	New Orleans.	62	82
Buffalo	18	34	New York	38	42
Calgary	22	22	Norfolk, Va.	56	58
Charleston	62	72	North Platte.	12	34
Chicago	12	28	Philadelphia.	44	46
Cincinnati	26	44	Phoenix,Ariz.	54	66
Denver	22	42	Pittsburgh.	26	46
Eastport, Me.	36	40	Portland, Me.	32	38
Hatteras	60	66	Raleigh	54	62
Honolulu,T.H.	..	74	St. Louis	22	30
7 p.m. Feb.14	70	..	St. Paul	-2	18
Helena,Mont.	16	26	Salt Lake City	18	30
Huron, S. D.	-6	26	San Francisco	44	56
Jacksonville	62	80	SantaFe,N.M.	12	36
Kansas City.	20	24	Seattle	36	38
Key West	76	80	Tampa	66	82
Los Angeles	52	66	Washington	38	48
Memphis	30	54	Wichita,Kan.	20	30
Miami, Fla.	72	78	Williston,N.D.	-16	2

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 15.
B—Maximum Feb. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 2:41 p. m., Thursday 3:04 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:46 p. m.

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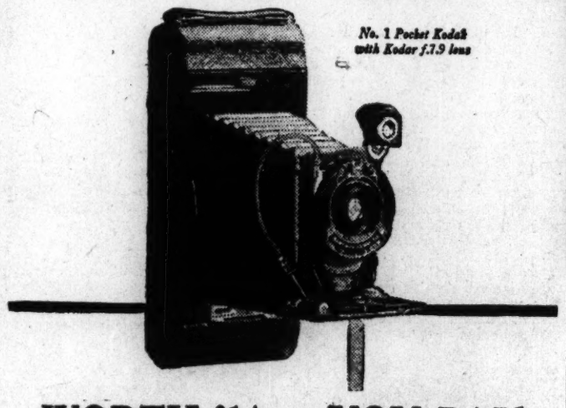
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Music

Vienna Choir Boys

The Wiener Sängerknaben gave their second Boston concert in Jordan Hall last night. The news of their charming entertainment evidently had spread, for there was a very large audience, which responded with warmth to their offerings. It is a pity that they must return to Austria so soon that they can give no more concerts here this season. It would have been especially appropriate if they could have given at least one matinée for children.

The program last night opened with the Spinning Song from "The Flying Dutchman" and included Schubert's Serenade, Mendelssohn's "Angel Trio," Mozart's "Schlafe mein Prinzchen," several part-songs and German folk songs. Again "The Star-Spangled Banner" preluded the performance, to the delight of the listeners.

As at the previous concert, the precision and expressiveness of the part-singing stirred admiration, while one longed for better vocal quality. The opera of the evening was the one-act "Bastien and Bastienne," composed by Mozart at the age of 12. The music, slight but charming, contains glimpses of the genius that was to flower. The performance introduced, in the impersonator of Colas, a singing-actor of quite exceptional ability, who really deserves to be named on the program.

L. A. S.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Elena Barberi, Barre, Vt.
Mrs. Isabelle Phillips, Bellows Falls, Vt.

WESTMORELAND, INC.

Westmoreland, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net before depletion and depreciation of $228,293, or $1.14 a share on 200,000 shares, compared with net before depreciation and depletion, of $352,189 for 1931, or $1.26 a share.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990ke-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 NBC, "Mobile Moaners."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Carson Robinson's Buckaroos.
7:30 NBC, Five-Star Theater; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 "Musical Comedy Miniature."
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, Donald Novis; Morton Downey; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, D. W. Griffith's Hollywood.
10:15 Studio soloists.
10:30 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Reports; sports review.
11:15 Local dance music.
12:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590-508m)

5:0:0 p. m.—Studio soloist.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 "Screen Star Impersonations."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Popular vocal program.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Royal Vagabonds: Ken Murray; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Mystery drama.
9:00 Local popular programs.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 American Magazine of the Air.
10:45 Studio soloists.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230ke-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue."
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Dramatic sketch.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Warnow Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30-1:00—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410ke-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 Columnist of the Air.
6:05 CBS dance music.
6:30 CBS, "Share the Work Movement."
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Boston Public Schools Symphony Band.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic sketch.
8:30 CBS and local dance music.
9:00 Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianist; Durrell String Quartet.
9:50 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians; John P. Medbury.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990ke-303m)

9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:30 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel Service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Palmer House Ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:30 p. m.—Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:50 p. m.—Dance music.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, American Legion Trade Review Campaign speaker.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920ke-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:20 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Recordings.
1:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.
4:30 p. m.—Recordings.
5:00 p. m.—Popular pianist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p.m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Thursday Special.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC "Cheerio."

LEGISLATORS SEEK RETENTION OF BAGLEY

A petition signed by 160 members of the Legislature, asking for the retention of Mr. Edward C. R. Bagley as Deputy Commissioner of the State Department of Corrections, was presented to Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday by a delegation from the State House. Mr. Bagley has been notified by Mr. Francis B. Sayre, Commissioner, that his services no longer will be required and that his successor will be appointed.

The delegation, headed by Representative Daniel J. Honan of Winthrop, presented an additional petition bearing the signatures of 300 residents of Winthrop and 400 residents of Chelsea. Governor Ely thanked the delegation for its interest and proposed that they visit Mr. Sayre. A meeting with the latter is scheduled for this afternoon.

Security by Pledge Of Peace Advanced

GENEVA, Feb. 15 (AP)—The World Disarmament Conference yesterday decided to attack the security problem first by discussing a proposal for solemn affirmation by Europeans not to resort to force for the solution of any problem.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
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Announcing Jordan's
Arrow Shirt Shop

At $1.95 The TRUMP
Everything Arrow stands for—sanforized shrunk, smart, full cut, perfect tailoring throughout. Collar attached in white, blue, tan, gray. Neckband in white. 13½ to 18. Sleeves 32 to 36.

At $2.50 The PADDOCK
Extra-strong, extra-rich broadcloth in the same styles and colors as the Trump, the same tailoring, the same immunity to shrinkage. Sizes 14 to 18.

At $3.50 The CLARIDGE
Luxurious describes it. A full-count, fine-luster broadcloth shirt—a distinguished member of the distinguished Arrow family. Sizes 14 to 18. Arrow patterned shirts, $2 to $3.50.

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A NEW SHIRT FOR EVERY SHIRT THAT SHRINKS

"I'll be delighted to come... I've just started dinner"

You Can Be Cook or Commander in Your Own Kitchen—Newest Gas Ranges Operate Entirely Automatically

THERE are two ways of managing the meals — you can slave in a hot kitchen, watching the fire almost every instant, or you can just put the dinner on to cook and go away and forget it. It is the second way that is modern and efficient, of course. Put the dinner on and go away from there. Go to tea. Go to the movies. Take a drive. Go anywhere. You're not needed at home any more until dinner-time.

Wonderful, isn't it? You see, these newest gas ranges actually cook automatically. They have clocks that turn the gas on and off at exactly the right moment for perfect cooking, and heat controls that govern temperature to within a degree or two of what it ought to be for perfect results, without attention.

It all sounds rather magical, and it is, but don't think it is therefore expensive. Automatic control of gas actually can save fuel. It prevents even the least waste of the perfect fuel that is itself wasteless and leaves no waste. For every home and every family there are one or more sizes and types of these perfected, automatic, self-lighting gas ranges. See the nearest office and find out what gas really can do for you.

GAS COMPANIES OF GREATER BOSTON
Great American Gas Service

PLEA FOR SAVING BILLBOARD LAW ISSUED BY GALE

Defense Committee Head Urges Stand Against Repeal Proposal

Proposals to repeal essential provisions of the existing billboard laws is just another attempt to undermine and defeat the constitutional case which Massachusetts has been patiently building up for years, according to Mr. Horace B. Gale, chairman of the Massachusetts Billboard Law Defense Committee.

In a special statement issued today, Mr. Gale declared that the pending decision of the Supreme Judicial Court on the constitutionality of the state law is of vital importance to the country as a whole. For this reason, he attacked the combination of billposting interests, which have been contesting the constitutionality of the state law which restrains "their exploitation of the roadside for advertising."

"This combination," he stated, "sees renewed hope in two minority reports filed this week in the Legislature by a special commission calling for amendments to the present law, which would serve the major purpose of the billposters. Incidentally, he added, it would defeat the purpose of the constitutional case which, if favorably reported by the court, would permanently establish the right of states, cities and towns to control billboard advertising.

"If the Legislature would have Massachusetts lead the country in establishing this right and not throw away the effort and money expended in its defense, the lawmakers will do well to accept the recommendations of the rest of the commission who advise letting the present law alone until the court case is settled."

These remaining members were Prof. Henry V. Hubbard of Harvard, and former Representative Joseph B. Reed of Weymouth. The commission is composed of seven unpaid members who split four ways in their opinions.

The National Council for the Protection of Raodside Beauty is also vitally interested in the Massachusetts case, Mr. Gale stated.

MAINE SENATE HOLDS TO ITS ELECTION DATE

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Senate, by a vote of 22 to 8, today accepted the unfavorable report of the judiciary committee on the measure to change the date of the biennial state election from September to November to conform with the national election. Two Republicans bolted party lines to join the six Democrats who voted solidly against the motion.

Last week the House overturned the majority report and by a vote of 96 to 50 accepted a minority favorable report. The same measure has been introduced in all but four legislative sessions since 1909 but never got as far as it did this year.

Belmont's Budget Reduced $46,943 For Action by Town

Despite increases in welfare aid requirements, the Belmont budget for 1933, as presented by the warrant committee, is $1,455,804 compared with $1,502,747 for last year. This estimate has been submitted to Mr. Guy Weymouth, town treasurer, and will be voted on in town meeting March 13.

In view of present conditions and estimates obtainable from the State, Mr. Weymouth expresses the conviction that Belmont can maintain its $25 tax rate. Whether it can be reduced will not be known until later. The drop of bank interest rates on short term loans for the town from 4¼ per cent last year to under 1 per cent this year is interpreted as a significant tribute to the Belmont administration.

The town has budgeted about $34,500 more this year than last for soldier, old age, and poor relief with $20,000 added to the contingent and reserves funds to allow for unexpected welfare demands.

The budget reduction was achieved by trimming every department of municipal activity, according to Mr. Weymouth. A voluntary contribution from every town employee of 5 per cent of his salary established a fund of about $38,000 to be applied to the tax levy. The cut in interest rates and reduction of the town's bonded indebtedness permitted a cut in the allocation for interest from $72,000 to $58,275.

MEXICAN OPERATORS STRIKE

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 15 (AP)—National telegraph employees here walked out this afternoon, completely tying up the Government Telegraph and radio system. It was reported that telegraph workers throughout Mexico also were engaged in a strike. The move was in protest against the proposed combination of telegraph and postal systems which, the telegraphers maintain, would have eliminated many telegraph employees.

'Flying Garage' Helps Trucks Stranded on Desert Highways

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AVIATOR PUTS WINGS ON TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALHAMBRA, Calif.—A huge refrigerator truck loaded with Idaho butter was en route to Los Angeles recently. Near Las Vegas, Nevada, in a desert temperature of 115 degrees, the driver suddenly heard a grinding, crunching noise, and quickly pulled up to a stop. A superficial inspection revealed serious mechanical trouble. Los Angeles, nearly 200 miles away was the nearest source of spare parts and expert mechanical assistance. The impending delay promised to see $3600 worth of butter reduced to yellow oil trickling off the highway.

Hailing a passing motorist the truck driver rode three miles to the nearest telephone at Baker, California, and hurriedly put in a call to the Abbott Air Service, at the Alhambra Airport, near Los Angeles. A few minutes later a fast, cabin monoplane bearing two skilled mechanics, boxes of tools, and all necessary spare parts, was roaring over the desert toward Baker. At 150 miles per hour the plane made the trip in an hour and a half that would have taken many hours by motor. Five hours after the truckman's telephone call was received the refrigerator truck was ready to resume its journey under its own power. The speedy repair service made possible by airplane had saved the cargo of butter.

Pilot Makes Job

In this, and many similar instances, we find the background for the creation of the Abbott Air Service. An enterprise only six months old, it is the world's first and only "flying garage service" catering to truckmen in mechanical distress along highways of the various western states.

A few months ago Mr. Parker Abbott, like many another well-trained pilot, found himself out of employment with little or no possibility of being reemployed in aviation unless he might create an aviation enterprise of his own. During innumerable flights over the vast and sparsely populated areas of the western states he had frequently looked down from the sky to observe commercial motor vehicles stalled beside the highways. That was the seed from which his present enterprise has grown.

Out of limited working capital Mr. Abbott bought two fast planes, craft that combined great speed with heavy load-carrying capacity. He rented an abandoned hangar at the Alhambra Airport, employed several skilled mechanics, and launched a direct-by-mail advertising campaign to inform motortruck operators of the kind of service he has to offer. Business soon began to develop and he and his men are now making almost daily flights to the troubles of truckmen in all parts of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and across the international border into Mexico.

Charge by the Mile

Flights to any point designated by the truckman in trouble are made at the rate of 10 cents per highway mile. This rate is not only 2 cents per mile less than the average for similar service rendered via the highway, but results in a saving to the truckmen through reduction of mechanics' wages by airplane speed, often preventing the loss of perishable cargo, and the restoration of operating time to the disabled vehicle.

Then, too, the mechanics who fly to the truckman's troubles are able to work more efficiently by reason of escaping the fatigue incidental to long, hard drives over many miles of highway.

It is not always possible to land the "flying garage" immediately alongside a disabled motortruck, but when landings have to be made at some distance from an objective the sight of an airplane setting down beside a highway invariably attracts the attention of every passing motorist. The first motorist who sights the plane usually stops. He is usually glad to offer the flying mechanics a ride to the truck being sought. The repaired vehicle furnishes transportation to return to the airplane.

Huey Long Gives 'Lie' to Brother On Bribe Charge

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 15 (AP)—Charged by his own brother with receiving $10,000 from a public utilities representative during his campaign for Governor in 1927, Senator Huey P. Long arose yesterday before the United States Senate committee investigating the election of John H. Overton to the Senate and denounced it as "a lie."

But the young brother, Earl, refused to retract his charge, and under cross-examination by his brother the witness said that Harry Abell, representative of power and utilities corporations, had placed $10,000 in Huey Long's bathrobe pocket.

"I saw it," said Earl. "It was 100 brand new one-hundred-dollar bills that looked like they had run off the same press. He was afraid to cash them for fear they were marked."

He said Huey told him that at first he had returned the money to Mr. Abell, telling him he "was not interested in small change." He said the Senator told him that Mr. Abell had tried to make Huey take the money from Mr. Abell's pocket but he would not do it. Finally, Earl said, Huey told Mr. Abell that he thought it should be more than $10,000 "but that he was such a good customer he would come back again."

At the afternoon session, the two brothers, who had been bosom friends until two years ago, badgered each other, one as witness and the other as cross-examiner.

Russian Progress Seen Under Tsars

Russia under the tsars was not the totally backward country which is customarily visualized by Americans and western Europeans, according to Dr. Michael Karpovich, visiting lecturer on history at Harvard University and speaker last night before the International Council at Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge:

"There was steady though slow progress in all intellectual and industrial pursuits which persisted right up to the time of the revolution. Because most of the higher class industrialists and engineers were supporters of the Imperial Government and were forced to leave the country, a tremendous dearth of trained minds necessitated the importation of many American engineers to build bridges, railroads and operate factories."

What the future of Soviet Russia will be Dr. Karpovich said he could not foretell with any certainty, but he implied that inasmuch as the Soviet has been in existence only 15 years, during which time it has not kept up to schedule, its position is none too secure. From the point of view of the Government it is better to have neutral Americans in control of important factories than to allow natives to gain too much authority, but the present aim seems to be to develop a corps of skillful, loyal Soviet engineers who are being trained at universities throughout the world.

HORSE HOLDING OWN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 15—Horses are holding their own against tractors and trucks, in the opinion of Mr. Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture, in a statement from the State Department of Agriculture. Statistics from 1920 showed that farm horses decreased from 38,200 in that year to 20,000 in 1930. In this year, the tabulation made by the department indicates, more than 23,000 horses were in use on the farms of the State.

That the horse is here to stay is the belief of Mr. Felker, notwithstanding many of the farmers prefer tractors. Experience has proved, he says, that horses are indispensable for many branches of farm work. This fact, demonstrated at a time when all sorts of economies have been resorted to, indicates also that truck horses on the farm can be utilized considerably more cheaply than truck or tractor.

Steps to Promote American Ports Told in Boston

Legislation calculated to promote overseas commerce through American seaports, introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Wallace H. White Jr. (R.) of Maine, will be revived at the special session of Congress as soon as it assembles, officials of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston were told yesterday by Senator White in a telephone conversation with Mr. Walter E. Doherty, president of that club.

The White bill, which was the subject of a lengthy hearing at the Custom House in Boston late yesterday, during which sentiment of New England importers, shippers, custom house brokers, railway and steamship lines was crystallized in favor of the bill, will not be reached at the present session of Congress, Senator White told Mr. Doherty today.

Aimed to eliminate further diversion of ocean traffic to Canadian ports on merchandise destined for interior United States ports, the legislation is being widely supported in New England, it was brought out at the hearing, which was under the auspices of the Foreign Commerce Club.

Evidence was submitted that importers located in the midwestern states were routing foreign merchandise to Canadian ports, where the ocean freight rate was paid in sterling at the depreciated British currency values, a saving of $1 to $2 a ton. Such routing also gives an import rate of 3 cents a hundredweight under the Boston rate to many imports destined for midwestern United States points, regardless of an additional rail haul of 1200 miles, it was brought out at the hearing.

Campbell Makes Plea for Schools

More not less education is needed, Mr. Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of the Boston schools, declared in his first complete annual report. The school committee has refused to be stampeded by the counsels of despair, he said, and has remained aware that the children must not be deprived of their birthright of education, if the State of tomorrow is not to be deprived of well-trained intelligent citizens to rectify mistakes of other generations.

The committee was presented as caught in a dilemma whereby it confronts the apparent need for reduced school costs on one hand and the "paramount claims of the children committed to its care" on the other. He depicted the committee as having responded loyally to the demands for reduced expenditures to meet mounting welfare aid costs. But, he averred, the huge budget of the school department is a shining target and further ruthless slashing of school appropriations is being urged by those who have little personal contact with the public schools.

Citing the revolutionary days in Boston when the schoolhouse doors remained open, he said Boston has met every crisis in democracy with the conviction that the schools offer the main hope for ultimately resolving the difficulties of democratic government.

HARBOR CONTRACT APPROVED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lyttle Brown, chief of army engineers, approved the contract today with the Trimount Dredging Company, Boston, for dredging in Boston Harbor at a cost of $165,385.

CASH RUSHED TO MICHIGAN TO AID BANKS

(Continued from Page 1)

Union Group, Inc., culminating in his depositing $7,100,000. This he did, the Free Press says, in part as a step to improve the cash position of the institution, which has 72 per cent of its listed assets in Detroit real estate, rendering its cash position difficult during the past few years.

The sums deposited by Mr. Ford failed to enable the bank to regain a sufficiently liquid position, the Free Press continues, and last December, application was made by the bank to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a $60,000,000 loan.

The request was about to be granted, says the Free Press, when Senator Couzens entered a vigorous protest in which he maintained that the collateral offered by the bank was inadequate to secure the Government from loss. The chief liquid asset listed was Mr. Ford's deposit of $7,100,000.

Senator Couzens is quoted by the Free Press as having suggested to Mr. Ford that in effect he grant the Government a lien on his deposits in the Detroit Bank by constituting them a "frozen asset" of the bank. This Mr. Ford declined to do, the paper says.

Senator Couzens then suggested, the paper says, that he and Mr. Ford jointly sign a note for the difference between the face of the proposed Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan, which ultimately had been scaled to $37,750,000, and the assets offered by the bank. Mr. Ford declined this plan also, says the Free Press, holding that there was a "basic principle involved."

Senator Couzens was in conference with President Hoover, the paper's story says, and was requested by the Chief Executive to add his sanction to the R. F. C. loan, but the Senator "vowed he would go on the floor of the Senate and denounce the loan if it were made."

R. F. C. representatives and prominent bankers of other cities, including Mr. Melvin A. Traylor of Chicago, came to Detroit in an attempt to reach a solution of the problem. But finally, Gov. William A. Comstock was called from Lansing on Monday to a meeting which resulted in the issuance of his bank holiday proclamation which went into effect yesterday.

Michigan Depositors Get Necessary Funds

DETROIT, Feb. 15 (AP) — Going into the second day of the extraordinary bank holiday proclaimed yesterday by Gov. William A. Comstock, Michigan's 900,000 bank depositors were encouraged today by promises that part of their balances would become available by tomorrow.

The Governor's unprecedented action, which already has unofficial legislative approval, was destined to receive legal sanction soon. Admitting that possibly his proclamation was without legal effect, the Governor urged speedy enactment of measures covering the situation and bearing retroactive clauses. Such bills were in the legislative hopper today.

Move Afloat to Reopen Closed Banks in Nevada

CARSON CITY, Nev., Feb. 15 (AP)—While Michigan banks yesterday inaugurated an eight-day "holiday" proclaimed by the Governor, a Nevada legislative committee questioned Gov. Fred B. Balzar regarding a longer closing in this State.

Governor Balzar denied he had any personal knowledge of the condition of the 12 banks of the Wingfield chain, whose closing Nov. 1 was followed immediately by the Nevada holiday. The 12 banks still are closed.

Today at San Francisco it was announced that a reorganization plan for the Wingfield banks, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce there, would be presented to a depositors' committee in Reno Thursday. The plan involves the setting up of a state-wide branch banking system.

Eleven Nevada banks ignored the holiday. Seven cities, left without banks by developments, continued business with imported funds.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—Threat of a farm strike against property taxes arose in Indiana yesterday, while Nebraska took emergency action to suspend foreclosures on farms and homes.

Despite the temporary moratorium proclaimed by Gov. Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska, plans were continued for a march on the state Capitol at Lincoln Thursday by leaders of a group of protesting farmers.

Relief Campaign Has $2,304,693 Of $5,000,000 Sought

Boston's Emergency Relief Campaign fund today reached a total of $2,304,693 or a rise of about $39,000 over yesterday's total, it was announced from headquarters this morning.

Speaking to Boston business men at the State House yesterday, Gov. Joseph B. Ely urged that everything possible be done to raise the campaign's $5,000,000 goal. Following the meeting he issued a proclamation in which he stressed the necessity of raising the fund in order that the charitable institutions included in the relief campaign might carry on.

"Every dollar that is given to job insurance for the person who gives it for it reduces by many times that amount the possibility of further unemployment," the Governor declared. "Every dollar that is given restores confidence in the future and tends to stabilize the community," he pointed out.

"Without exception," the proclamation continued, "the most responsible citizens of the entire metropolitan area have given their indorsement and support to this campaign. I have been much impressed with the comparative generosity of many, including from among the very poor, the moderately well-to-do, and the wealthy," Governor Ely said. "I urge all of our people to be more than generous."

FORD HALL FOLKS PRESENT A 'FROLIC'

Ford Hall Folks, who maintain the Ford Hall Forum, last night turned from their usual discussion of world affairs to an evening of varied amusements. About 200 attended the frolic in Kingsley Hall.

The program presented a variety of events from the reading of an amusing play by seven young women of the Ford Hall Theatrical Company to the balancing of doughnuts on the nose while walking or running the length of the hall and back. Other features of the evening included a "White Elephant Auction" the proceeds of which will be given to the unemployment fund, and a period of singing of songs popular in the late '90's.

STATE BUDGET CUT DEMANDED BY TAXPAYERS

Legislative Committee Hears Voice of People at Crowded Hearing

A crowded auditorium at the State House yesterday attested to the keen interest taken in proposals to cut down the state budget for the relief of the taxpayers. Among the propositions insisted upon before the Joint Ways and Means Committee were reduction of state salaries, a wage cut for the legislators themselves and continuation of the distribution of State gasoline and automobile taxes among cities and towns.

Representatives of taxpayer organizations from all over the State attended the session during which the financial condition of the Commonwealth was graphically depicted by charts and figures.

A member of the Concord Board of Selectmen pointed out that state employees are better off now than were 80 per cent of the State's population prior to 1929. Unless expenses are curtailed, it was pointed out, Massachusetts will have a prospective tax increase over last year of $4,000,000.

The legislators were told also that the farmers are being taxed "out of existence."

Adverse committee reports on several bills relating to compulsory automobile insurance were accepted by the Senate. Among them was the highly publicized plan for a state fund.

B. Loring Young, counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, spoke before the Committee on Public Welfare in support of a bill to repeal the law which forbids women to work in textile mills after 6 p. m. The provision was declared necessary in view of out-of-state competition.

The House passed a bill to be engrossed authorizing the Registrar of Motor Vehicles to suspend registrations on cars considered unsafe. A bill reached the same stage calling for limited town meetings in Hadley.

A bill authorizing savings banks and trust companies to purchase, loan upon or participate in loans upon assets in closed banks was ordered to a third reading in the Senate.

Leave to withdraw was the report of the Committee on Judiciary on Mayor James M. Curley's proposal to hold the owners of automobiles liable for illegal parking.

A drive against the alleged collection agency "racket" was launched before the Committee on Legal Affairs by state and county enforcement heads, who maintained that the practice has become a menace to small merchants and the public. Three bills were discussed providing for the licensing of these agencies.

Let Spring Begin... here's the 1933 CABANA

● It wouldn't be Spring without a Cabana, the Walk-Over creation that last year started the present vogue for perforations. For 1933 the Cabana is pierced with an entirely new and original design — a graceful fern-leaf motif outlined with two-tone stitching. A variety of smart models in the new colors at Walk-Over shops today. Each kid-lined throughout for a smooth fit that *yields* without *stretching*.

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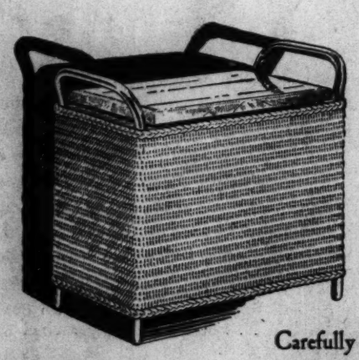

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USE PEPSODENT TWICE A DAY

WOMEN TO STUDY PUBLIC OPINION AND LEADERSHIP

Committee in New Jersey Opening Institute to Transmit Ideas

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15—This brisk center of railroad transportation is about to go into the business of transporting ideas, and women from the small towns all over the State are arriving here for an adventure in thinking which opens tomorrow and will continue on Friday.

It is an unusual experiment in which they will participate, a training course in leadership by which it is expected to equip representatives from a score or more communities so that they will be able to go back home and help to formulate public opinion especially with respect to international relations.

The New Jersey Committee on the Cause and Cure of War is responsible for the effort and its chairman, Mrs. Frederic Beggs of Wyckoff, is acting as chairman of the institute. The committee which was formed to carry forward the work of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War has enlisted state organizations to help and it is the representatives of these local groups who have been given the preference in attending the institute.

Every woman who attends has been assured that beyond the price of her railroad ticket or the gas for her automobile the entire expense will be compressed within $5, for which she will get two luncheons, one dinner, several receptions, all the lectures, and overnight accommodations. Which proves that modern as the undertaking is, the women have gone at it in a typical feminine way, opening their own homes to make the event cost as little as possible for the visitors.

"The institute is an adventure in methods, new methods," said Mrs. Beggs. "The age of leadership as we defined leadership is passing, if it has not already passed. It is now an age of teamwork. Intelligent cooperation between individuals, between nations is the need of the hour. The problems we are facing in this complex industrial civilization can only be solved by coördinated effort. They are too vast to be dealt with in the old way. In all organization we must pass from the age of leadership and followership into a new age where the conception is one of service, where each individual finds his or her own place and fills it, where each one makes his or her particular contribution.

"The program itself is an adventure. We are trying to devise a method of education that will enable one to determine the material of which public opinion is made, to clarify a program such as we have planned.

"The fundamental weakness in all organizations lies in the lack of assurance on the part of members who are interested but do not feel able to assume any small degree of responsibility.

"Our institute is concerned with reaching these interested women, with helping them to discover their own potentialities, with supplying them with methods of carrying their own enthusiasm to their own groups and their own communities."

Dennett Group Aids Home Owner

Hundreds of distressed home owners have found the free advice offered by the real estate advisory committee to constitute a "life-saver," according to Mr. Carl P. Dennett, chairman of the banking and industrial committee of the First Federal Reserve District. The advisory committee, which is a subcommittee of the banking and currency committee, has in many instances, Mr. Dennett said in an announcement today, saved equity in property for the owner and enabled him to meet his obligations to the mortgagee.

"All the banks, as well as the individual mortagees, have shown a fine spirit of coöperation," Mr. Dennett announced, "and excellent progress has been made in restoring and maintaining confidence on the part of America's most desirable citizen—the property owner."

The advisory committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Wilmot Evans, president of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, holds an open meeting every Thursday afternoon in the rooms of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, 7 Water Street, Boston. At this time men with financial, legal and economic training, clarify problems relating to mortgages and property in general.

PHI BETA KAPPA SEEKS BOSTON ASSOCIATION

Formation of a Phi Beta Kappa Association in Boston will be considered at a dinner meeting of members in or near Boston to be held at the University Club Feb. 22, at 6:30 p. m. Invitations to about 1500 have been issued by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University.

Dr. Marsh is acting upon the request of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, whose office is in New York. The secretary of the United Chapters, Dr. William Allison Shimer of New York, will deliver the principal address at the meeting. It has been pointed out that there are many members of the society in and near Boston who belong to chapters at Harvard, Boston University, Tufts, Wellesley and Radcliffe, as well as those who belong to chapters outside of New England. If the meeting on Feb. 22 decides to form such an association in Boston, those who are present will become its charter members.

HOOVER PLEASES PARIS

PARIS, Feb. 15 (AP)—Comment in official quarters on President Hoover's speech at New York Feb. 13 indicated a belief that the President had advanced more liberal ideas than were expressed in his previous speeches on international economics.

GOLDMAN SACHS TRADING

Goldman Sachs Trading Corporation proposes to reduce capital by $23,060,324 through reclassification of capital stock at $1 a share instead of no par.

Dutch Shy of State Projects When They Make Poor Record

In Some Cases, However, Holland Is in Business for Social Purposes—Swiss Government, Paternal —Belgium for Private Industry

An investigation of the extent to which governments are participating in industry in various parts of the world has been undertaken by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *the results being set forth in 18 articles, of which this is the ninth.*

The Netherlands, Switzerland and Belgium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—During and immediately after the World War, Holland experienced a considerable increase of state activity in the industrial field. Of late, however, there has been a distinct slowing down in this direction—mainly owing to the poor showing made by government- or municipal-controlled undertakings.

The Dutch Government not only owns all the coal fields but works about half of them itself. The first state mine was started in 1909. Others followed in 1914, 1918 and 1926. Their combined output in 1931 was over 7,000,000 tons of coal, 2,000,000 tons of coke, 500,000 tons of briquettes. Over 22,000 men are employed in the state mines.

The railroads are an example of combined public and private enterprise. Up to 1916, there were two main railroad systems, one of which was in private hands and the other run by the Government. In that year, the two systems were amalgamated and today the railroad board has 13 directors of whom seven are appointed by the Government, including the president and the secretary.

In several cases, the Dutch Government has gone into industry for social rather than business reasons. An instance is the Dutch Refuse Transport Company which was founded to carry refuse from The Hague to the northern province of Drente. The double purpose of this enterprise is to improve the soil—and so the lot of the farmers—in a poor province and to help the capital solve its refuse disposal problem.

Farms From the Sea

Another notable semisocial, semibusiness undertaking is the gigantic land reclamation scheme in the Zuider Zee, where some 550,000 acres of fertile soil are in the process of being added to the resources of the Netherlands. This work is being carried out by the Government through a specially formed company. The contracts for dams, locks, dredging and so forth are let out to private concerns. The estimated cost of the completed scheme is $400,000,000.

The state fishery at Ijmuiden is operated on a commercial basis but its primary object is to protect and promote the whole fishing industry in the country. The capital of this concern is $2,400,000 which covers ownership of a number of important harbor works, piers, docks, cold storage plant and auction halls. There was a loss in 1931 of $10,000.

House building in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague is partly carried on by the Government in conjunction with the municipality, the main object being to do away with slums. More than 3000 slum dwellings have been demolished in Amsterdam and the population moved to municipal buildings. It is intended to demolish another 15,000 slum dwellings in the next 20 years at a cost of $18,000,000.

As it has not been found practicable to charge an economic rent for the new buildings, the Government and municipalities share the very considerable annual loss between them. In the case of Amsterdam the figure at present is about $320,000 yearly.

Helps Shipping Industry

This year has seen the Government obliged to step in to help the shipping industry. The slump had so seriously affected the stability of the private concerns that it was decided to found a special company to support them. The Government holds a fraction more than 50 per cent of the shares and appoints three of the five directors. One of the chief objects of this company is to reduce the number of ships in commission, so its operations are not expected to bring the state treasury any profit.

The Netherlands Bank, which controls the issue of currency, is nominally a private concern the sphere of whose operations is strictly defined by the terms of concessions dating back about 100 years. One of the bank's directors is appointed by royal decree and acts in an advisory capacity. Fifty per cent of the profits go to the state, but the general management of the bank's business is in private hands.

The telephone, telegraph and postal system is a government monopoly. An unusual feature, however, is that in the larger cities the telephones are operated by the municipalities. Gas and electricity are practically all run by the localities concerned. The seaports and airports are all operated by the municipalities.

Switzerland's Business Interest Mostly Paternal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE—Apart from the state railways, the Swiss Government's interest in industry is mainly paternal. That is to say, the state lends a hand when things are not so good, or when there is a chance of improving the quality of goods produced, or when the prosperity of the industry is vital to the prosperity of the country as a whole.

An example of state help for a stricken industry came shortly after the World War when the Swiss Hotel Auditing Company was founded. Half the capital was subscribed by the state which appointed half the board of directors. Its task was the reconstruction of the hotel industry which had been badly hit by the falling-off in the tourist industry as a result of the war.

Somewhat similar is the Swiss Embroidery Auditing Association three-quarters of the capital of which was subscribed by the state. In this case, the Government has the right to appoint a majority of the directors. The object of the association, which was founded in 1922, was to rescue the Swiss embroidery industry which had fallen on bad times with the result that many of the workers were unemployed.

Watchmakers Get Aid

The swiss watchmaking industry received similar help in 1931. In this case the state not only put up a considerable part of the capital but also made a loan of 7,500,000 francs without interest. In return, the state reserved the right to nominate three directors out of 30.

On a smaller scale but in the same general category is the help extended to the Furka-Oberalp Railway Company. This Alpine railroad was considered desirable in the interests of the tourist traffic, but was a doubtful commercial proposition. The state therefore stepped in and enabled the railroad to be completed. It now owns rather more than half the shares and appoints three of the 11 directors.

The main railway system of the country is under the control of a subdepartment of the Ministry of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs. Most of the lines are electrified and the state maintains its own power stations to supply the current. Apart from the railways, most of the electric power is supplied either by private concerns or by local authorities.

Controls Liquor Traffic

Two years ago the Government stepped in to take control of the liquor traffic. Instead of the former system which left each canton free to do as it liked, the grower may now distill liquor but he may only sell to the cantonal authority, or its licensees, who have the sole right to market intoxicants.

The National Bank of Switzerland which has charge of the Swiss currency is under independent management but is definitely a state undertaking. The cantons, like the federal state, also have their own banks and savings banks.

It cannot be said that there is any tendency for state participation in industry to increase in Switzerland. The Swiss nation has always been sturdily individualist and though hard times have sometimes necessitated action by the community to avert a crisis, any action that has been taken has been directed toward helping private enterprise to help itself.

Belgium, at Home, Keeps Hands Out of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Belgium is decidedly one of the European countries wedded closely to private as opposed to state enterprise. Even the railroads which used to be run by the Government have been a private company since 1926.

The state, it is true, retains a large proportion of the shares and it also guarantees a minimum dividend of 5 per cent on the loan that was raised to finance the change. But the general management of the company is now left exclusively to its board of 21 business directors, 18 of whom are appointed by the King and three by the employees.

Recently the Belgian Government found it necessary to extend financial help to the shipping industry. But in doing so it was careful to avoid interference with the commercial operation of the vessels. Indeed, it can safely be said that every industry in the country is operated under conditions of private enterprise.

The same applies to finance. Thus the bank of issue is a private bank. It works under the terms of a special charter from the state and cooperates closely with the Treasury Department while retaining its own individuality.

In regard to the Belgian colonies, on the other hand, the position is quite different. Here the state participates on a wide scale in business enterprises of many kinds. This is a legacy from the days before 1907 when the Congo Free State, which was founded in 1885 by King Leopold II, was annexed by Belgium.

Bacon Defends Home Rule Idea

Tendency of both federal and state governments to depart from their proper spheres was presented last night by Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, as one of the paramount issues to be met.

Speaking at the first of a series of biweekly meetings under the auspices of the Republican Club of Massachusetts for the purpose of rebuilding the Republican Party throughout the State, he asserted a way to keep the Federal Government out of local affairs must be discovered, and he suggested that the local governments put their houses in order to prove to Washington they can manage their own concerns.

Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the State House of Representatives reviewed the finances of the Commonwealth, stressing the drop in revenue 10½ per cent below that of last year and 22 per cent below the 1931 level. Citing the forms of state service that must be maintained, he said salaries of state employees can be reduced.

Organization of Calvin Coolidge Clubs in the State to teach Republicanism to the young folk is being planned, according to Maj. Judson Hannigan, president of the club.

LANDSCAPERS OFFER SERVICE TO AID NEEDY

To stimulate immediate unemployment relief work, the Boston Society of Landscape Architects is offering to any individual or organization who will give a week's employment at local wages to 10 or more men now unemployed, the consulting service of one of its members for advice or supervision for one day without charge other than traveling expenses and an additional day for every week during the progress of the work.

Many landowners who have held off doing work on account of the cost of technical advice and labor, are expected to take advantage of this offer since the cost of materials and labor at unemployment relief wages is lower than it has been in many years. Information relative to the plan of the society may be obtained from its secretary at 129 Newbury Street, Boston.

PUBLIC TO REPORT SMOKE NUISANCES

Public sentiment is causing owners of smoking chimneys to improve conditions in metropolitan Boston, Mr. David A. Chapman, director of the division of smoke inspection, declared in a radiocast over WBZ last night.

Mr. Chapman cited this move as a decided economy on the part of the owner of the offending stack or chimney and pointed out that there were many ways to abate smoke nuisance through employment of "washing" devices, improvements in the methods of firing and installation of underfeed equipment and the use of light oil burners. Mr. Chapman asked citizens to aid in proper enforcement of the smoke laws by calling his office to report smoke nuisances. Headquarters of the smoke division is at 140 Federal Street, Boston.

Pictures of Vatican Frescoes Almost Run Afoul of Law

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—After first having been adjudged "obscene" and detained for four days at the New York customs house, a series of photographs of Michelangelo's famous frescoes on the ceiling of the Pope's Sistine Chapel in the Vatican, have been released.

The pictures were consigned to a New York book importer, who was notified upon arrival of the package that they would be destroyed. They were submitted, however, to Assistant Solicitor Brewer and he ordered their release at once.

The first decision caused Mr. Erhard Weyhe, book importer, to laugh.

"What shall I do?" asked Mr. Weyhe yesterday. "I laughed. I smiled when I opened the letter. The Pope's own beautiful frescoes, the finest thing in the Vatican palace, and a customs inspector finds them obscene!"

Later a customs official explained some of the pictures "at first glance," might be considered obscene, but a little study would identify them as "art." He said that in this case the law against obscenity "hardly seems to hold" and indicated a probability that the decision would be reversed.

Michelangelo's famous decorative scheme, in which some of the figures are depicted nude, took him four years. The frescoes were completed in 1521. The art historian, Vasari, said that when the work was finished "all the world hastened from every part to behold it, and having beheld it, they remained, astonished and speechless."

Boston Art Notes

Doll and Richards

Water colors of Vermont made by Mr. Henry Holt are on view at Doll & Richards on Newbury Street. An enthusiastic salute by Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher prefaces the catalogue of Mr. Holt's pictures. It appears that Vermonters are well pleased with his depictions of the state's natural beauty.

Mount Mansfield, Smuggler's Notch, Le Lion Couchant figure amongst the graphic portrayals. Mr. Holt has an eye for outstanding pattern, for bright spots of color, for vibrancy of tone. His taste for the scenic does not stand in the way of his desire to express movement. The mountains may tower in the background, but there is a abundance of activity in the design of the foreground.

Perhaps Mr. Holt does not gain fullest advantage from aquarelle as a medium; fewer strokes might say as much or more than he says: Clearer tone, less variation in hues, might help, too. With his vivacity he should be able to accomplish overwhelming results in this difficult but gratifying medium.

Mr. Frank Vining Smith, painter of ships and the sea, is the other exhibitor at Doll & Richards. Mr. Smith paints clipper ships with an expert eye. His portraits are complete in detail. He seems not only a painter, but a maritime architect in the thoroughness of his detail, a seaman in understanding of the relation of shipping to wind and sea. His is not an impressionistic vision, a poetic rendition, but an authentic, dispassionate portrayal.

When such a painter—and we do not entitle him "artist"—turns to the world of imagination, to moods of the sea, to nocturnes, moonlight scenes, he appears to us somehow lost. The point of his picture making is gone; that focal point, the ship, has disappeared. His imaginative works have not the beauties of a rich color design, or the hidden rhythms and suggested textures which make pictures per se interesting. Mr. Smith is a subject painter, and as such an excellent and dependable one.

D. A.

Mersey Tunnel Is Costly Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—The cost of the new Mersey Road Tunnel linking Liverpool and Birkenhead is nearly £3,000,000 more than the £5,220,000 estimate of 1929. Ventilation difficulties are one of the chief causes of increased expenditure.

Traffic toll contributions, however, are expected to cover interest on the capital. A bill is being prepared for Parliament to extend the toll period from 25 to 40 years.

A portion of the roadway under the River Mersey will be paved with rubber to absorb noise and vibration. If it proves successful the whole distance of about three miles will be rubber paved. The date of opening is provisionally fixed for July, 1934.

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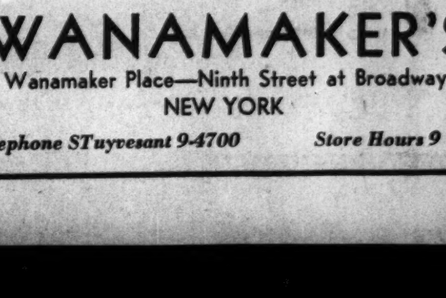

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

Paris Styles in the Making

By ELENE FOSTER

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

AN ATMOSPHERE of bustle and excitement pervades the great dressmaking houses at the present moment. The corridors swarm with representatives of the French manufacturers, bearing cases filled with samples of new materials—silk, woolen, cotton, linen and lace—of new buttons, ribbons, jewelry and all the other novelties for the coming season. Tall, slim mannequins clad in the plain, wrap-around frock which is their uniform when "off duty," trip along on high-heeled shoes; seamstresses carrying a life-sized wooden figure on which is pinned a "toile" (the model of a frock in stiff, white muslin) totter under their heavy burden; the heads of workrooms, black clad with pin-cushion and scissors dangling from the waist, plomp along in heavy felt slippers, furriers in long white dusters, their shoulders hung with silver foxes and skins of ermine, hurry by and little apprentices dash through the crowd with a sample of cloth, the muslin pattern of a sleeve or bodice or an important message from the outside world, all making for the closed door behind which the guiding genius of the house sits in solemn conclave with his modelists and premieres, evolving new modes for the spring and summer of 1933.

It is a momentous task, this providing the fashions for the feminine world—to find something new but not extreme, something artistic and, at the same time, chic and becoming. This requires study, experience and true artistic ability, for in Paris dressmaking is rated as one of the fine arts.

The dress designer gets his inspiration from many sources. Jean Charles Worth tells how his grandfather, who founded the first of the great Parisian dressmaking houses, 90 years ago, used to ride on horseback through the Bois de Boulogne from his home just outside Paris and never failed, when he entered his office, to jot down a new idea which had come to him from a color combination seen in a flower bed, a line which he had learned from a group of trees or a suggestion for drapery in the wind-swept clouds or leaves.

Sculpture and Architecture

Several of the designers of the fashions liken their art to sculpture, starting with a rough sketch of the outline of the model in muslin, as the sculptor uses a block of clay, and working and chiseling until it reaches their ideal; others liken it to drawing a picture on a background of muslin or on the living form of a mannequin and others build the model from a rough sketch or plan as an architect erects a building from his blueprints. The great majority of the dress designers build their models on a living figure. Very few use the wooden form. Mme. Schiaparelli, one of the younger designers of the fashions, who has had phenomenal success because of the originality of her ideas, drapes the material on herself, standing before a long mirror in her studio, as we see her in Mrs. Rockwell's sketch, and then transfers the drapery to a mannequin for the completion of the model.

Let us quietly push open the door of the sanctum of one of these major domos of the fashions and peep at the master at work. I am sure that Mr. Jean Charles Worth won't mind if we spy upon him for a moment. His is a large atelier, two of whose walls are lined with shelves piled with boxes of materials, on the opposite wall is a long cutting table and at the end stands a long triple mirror before which the designer works. At the moment a slim mannequin stands as still as a statue, enveloped in folds of printed chiffon. Mr. Worth manipulates the folds, pulling them this way and that and looking at the effect in the threefold mirror. Ever and anon he demands a pin or a pair of scissors from the modelist who stands beside to assist not only with the implements of her trade but as a consultant as well. For this woman, having grown from a small apprentice to the position of premiere within these historic walls, is well versed in the traditions of the house.

"We must keep to the slender silhouette, n'est-ce pas, Madame Marie?" says Mr. Worth, "It must be elegant but not too elaborate. How is this?"

And then Madame Marie, "I find the drapery just a bit too bouffant—could we not arrange it so and so?" This continues until the model is satisfactory to both. Then it is carefully removed from the patient mannequin and whisked off to the workrooms where stitches replace the pins. In a day or two back it comes, the finished frock, ready for Mr. Worth's approval before it becomes a unit of the spring collection.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Grace Corson Rockwell

A Spring Sports Costume by Mme. Schiaparelli. The Jacket is of Dull Red Herringbone Tweed With a Double Belt of Brown Leather Fastened With Brass Clips. The Skirt is of Plain Brown Tweed, Divided but So Skillfully Arranged That the Division is Barely Perceptible. The Cossack Cap is of Brown Knitted Wool.

New materials are often a source of inspiration to the designer, whose practiced eye immediately sees their possibilities. Sometimes a rough sketch is sent off to the workrooms with a length of the new material and the model is made with out the preliminary work on the mannequin. Color is also often an inspiration to the designer, combinations suggesting themselves as did those in the flower bed to the elder Worth.

New Materials of 1933

And since we are considering materials and colors, I am sure that the French manufacturers will allow us to look into those cases of samples which are awaiting the inspection of the heads of the great dressmaking world. Here is a young man from Rodier. Djalap, jerseys, cottons and linens are his main "talking point." Djalap is the most successful of the Rodier materials since "kasha." It is made of wool and rabbit's hair and comes for the spring in a marvelous light weight, soft and yet strong and durable. The new jerseys are nonstretchable, which is a great point, in gay stripes and in a new herring-bone design, white lines on a colored background. But it is to the new linens and cottons that the young salesman calls particular attention. These resemble woolens so strongly that it is difficult to believe that they are made of the cooler materials. They come in all weights and in a great variety of weaves from a heavy tweed designed for summer sports coats to the finest of crepe which will be used for summer day and evening frocks.

Bennett and Gaucherand have sent samples of their tweeds, made not in England but in their own factories in the north of France, lovely woolly materials for the sports coat and tailored suit. This house is also making a new woolen crepe called "Veladrine," also for coats and suits of a dressier type, which has already been ordered by any number of the great dressmakers. A new heavy all-wool georgette and innumerable soft all-wool crepes in both pebbly and ribbed weaves are ideal for the new spring frock.

Here are silks from Rèmond, those in printed designs predominating for this is to be a season of prints. Printed crêpe-de-Chines, etamines, shantungs, georgettes and oh, such delightful chiffons! Small, rather conventional designs are the vogue for ordinary, daytime wear and big, all-over floral patterns for the afternoon and evening. Printed silk jersey with a peau d'ange finish is a novelty and there is a line of georgettes in lovely colors with a small embroidered dot. The new all-silk crêpes, which are one of the specialties of this house, are finer and woven in smaller ridges than those of last season but they still have the dull ("matt") surface.

Bianchini's representative is very proud of a new printed marquisette with a cirè finish (wax) and of his famous organza printed in soft pastel designs which are charming. Flamenga and flamisol in printed designs, especially those with graduated black stripes on a white ground, are having a great success with the dress designers and a pebbly crêpe called "Rustica" is another outstanding success. Printed crêpe satin and charmeuse are shown in charming designs and there is a new satin called "satin-fluid" which is being extensively used for evening gowns.

As to the colors which have been selected for the new models: there will be a great revival of navy blue, especially in the printed silk crêpes with designs in white. Gray and beige are well to the fore and a new shade of green with a yellow tinge, what might be described as a dark chartreuse, will be seen in all kinds of material in both day and evening models.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Grace Corson Rockwell

Mme. Schiaparelli Studying the Effect of a New Woolen Material Before the Mirror in Her Studio in the Rue de la Paix.

Two Go Into One Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEADED garments, sequins, bugle fringe, jeweled passementerie and similar trimmings temporarily discarded as out of style, are now being brought to light by the thrifty home dressmaker. These old-time garnitures are important assets in the restyling of dressy afternoon and informal evening gowns and are easily translated into modern smartness if one studies the bead-trimmed models displayed in the shops.

It is noticeable that beaded details are usually concentrated on the full sleeves and upper-bodice portions, the skirt of such a frock being plain and somewhat built up above the waistline. This makes it possible to follow the continued vogue for contrasting fabrics and to utilize a laid aside dress of beaded georgette for the sleeves and upper bodice of an otherwise plain frock of sheer wool or crêpe. There is interesting economy in combining two dresses in this way, the skirt, for instance, being salvaged from a one-piece frock of dark canton crêpe, whose waist may be past repair. By substituting parts of a beaded georgette for the worn waist, if desired, and building up the crêpe skirt in irregular outline with material taken from the original sleeves, a speedy and successful bit of remodeling can be accomplished without expense other than one's time.

In such a combination of two laid-aside frocks, color contrast as well as fabric contrast is smart, always provided the upper part of the remodeled garment is of a fabric both lighter in tone as well as texture, than the skirt. White Georgette or chiffon, beaded in black or white, is just the thing for sleeves and upper bodice of a sheer black wool or crêpe; dark blue with a lighter shade, bead-trimmed, is a remodeling suggestion for the woman who has several laid-aside blue dresses; dark brown topped with a lighter fabric in gray, beige, ecru, mustard or tan, beaded in bronze or iridescent colorings, may result in a happy ending for two old favorites of the woman who always has brown in her wardrobe. Two shades of gray, with steel beading, is still another modish combination.

Should the beaded material seem too fragile to warrant this type of remodeling, it is often possible to remove the more solid portions of the design such as panels, borders, yokes and the like, allowing sufficient of the fabric on all edges for turning in. Such beaded trimming can then be applied on a new, transparent background or georgette or fishnet, and effectively used to complete the bodice of an otherwise simple one-piece dress. These applied beaded bandings are a joy to the ingenious remodeler who is quick to see their possibilities. Innumerable necessary seams can be covered by these applied trimmings, so that even scraps of material can be used in the making of enlarged sleeves of the raglan type, the beaded bands forming a closely set shoulder line and radiating downward to meet the demands for sleeve fullness. Cape sleeves can be pieced together from triangular sections of material, the applied bands concealing as well as ornamenting the seams. Horizontally placed bandings are equally desirable and may be spaced at regular intervals the entire length of the sleeve or in grouped bracelet effect, according to the material at one's disposal. Wherever possible, the seam at the armhole should be covered by the beaded banding and the fabric cut away underneath. This is especially desirable in the low-cut armhole of the dolman type.

All these models come in the category of "formal daytime frocks" and are properly accompanied by formal envelope or pouch handbags, incrusted with matching beads. A tiny, glittering turban may complete the dressy ensemble.

New Groups

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

ASIDE from the pleasure of discussing subjects of mutual interest, concerted, organized effort has been recognized as a most effective form of service.

One of the newest organizations of women who have similar problems and interests is reported from Chicago, where what is said to be the first organization of its kind in the United States has been formed. It is called the American Women's Society of Certified Public Accountants. All of the members are certified public accountants or are connected with accounting firms.

* * *

Another organization which has grown from a membership, in 1927, of 13, to a present list of 153 active and 20 associate members, is the New England Hotel Women's Relief Association.

The object of this association is defined by its name. The members have been untiring in their friendly ministrations, and in their efforts to raise a sufficient sum of money so that the income, in dividends or interest, may meet the requirements which they have set for themselves. Some of the money-raising activities of this group have been unique and demonstrate the ingenuity and resourcefulness of women who have a fine objective and determination to reach their goal.

* * *

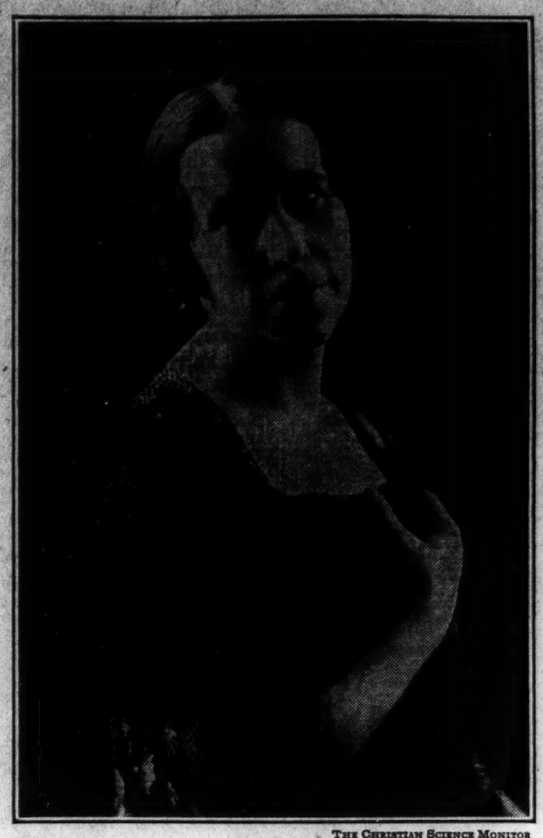
During a New England hotel show in Boston the women conceived the idea of operating a restaurant in the building where the show was being held. While the idea was a novel one, it meant, if successfully carried out, a great amount of hard work. Food had to be solicited, prepared and served. The women of the organization were unused to work of this sort, but they decided that it offered an opportunity to add a considerable sum to their treasury and so they entered into the spirit of the undertaking and carried it on to a wonderfully successful completion.

Some of them fried griddle cakes, others made salads and sandwiches, while still others waited on tables, checked hats and coats, or did whatever came in the line of duty. Everyone who attended the show felt the spirit of good cheer which emanated from the restaurant, which was patronized freely. Many donations were received. Homemade pies were sent from Maine, one of these being purchased for $5 by an enthusiastic hotel man. Everyone seemed to feel the worth of the cause and to find pleasure in helping. The result was that $1000 was added to the treasury by that one venture.

* * *

In successive years similar projects have been conducted. Field days and amateur theatricals have served to swell the fund, which is now in excess of $36,000.

Aside from the marked financial success which the organization has attained, the members agree that the friendships which have ripened through better acquaintance, and the utmost harmony which has marked all their endeavors, together with the respect which the organization, through its members, has awakened in hotel circles throughout the country, has been "sufficient pay for all the hard work."



The Christian Science Monitor

Señora Isabel de Palencia, a Leader of the Feminist Movement and of the Cause of Disarmament as Sponsored by the Women of Spain.

Peace Work in Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

SPAIN is definitely antimilitarist. Both men and women, and the women particularly, are now coming forward with specific plans for peace and disarmament and the eradication of militarism. This, at least, is the conviction expressed by Señora Isabel de Palencia when outlining the feminist movement in Spain. Señora de Palencia, a leader of the movement, is a well-known writer on social affairs, and her country's representative in the Independent Labor Office, as well as a member of the Spanish delegation to the League of Nations Assembly.

The feminist movement was first seriously organized in 1929, but without much success, owing to the political turmoil and the general preoccupation with republican propaganda. Largely due to Señora de Palencia's efforts, however, and because of her profound conviction of the need for action—a conviction resulting from her work at Geneva—the cause has been resuscitated, and, carried on with characteristic Spanish enthusiasm, is making enormous strides every day.

Disarmament the Aim

It has, however, concentrated on a new purpose, peace throughout the world, symbolized by the word "disarmament," since it considers that the term "peace" has become hackneyed. Scenes of unusual enthusiasm were witnessed at a packed meeting addressed by Señora de Palencia at the Lyceum, the women's club in Madrid; and here hundreds of disarmament petition forms were snapped up at once. Branches where such propaganda is carried on are already flourishing in the provinces. The movement is helped by the fact that Spaniards have really never looked upon their army as an object of national pride, and it is therefore easy for them to be antimilitarist.

The main object of this new Association of Spanish Women is to influence the outlook of children; therefore, the international revision of textbooks on history has become of fundamental and immediate importance. Its program is constructive. For each institution it hopes to see abolished, a well-considered substitute is proposed.

Strong objection is made to the showing of military scenes in news and fiction films, and the association urges antiwar pictures in place of them.

Farm Training for All

It intends to produce cheap editions of anti-war books to be distributed to the schools, and to initiate a campaign for the abolition of decorative military uniforms, which too easily catch the imagination of the child.

The Association of Spanish Women has elaborated a plan for the abolition of military conscription. Recognizing, however, the excellence of some form of discipline for youth, it has suggested farming as a substitute for soldiering, making compulsory for both sexes a course of intensive training in agriculture. This, it is pointed out, should benefit Spain immensely, as it is definitely an agricultural country.

The new movement, when it gains strength, will be affiliated with the international feminist bodies, which work under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Your Turn to Make a Speech

VII—Preparing the Speech

By CARILYN STEVENS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHY am I speaking at all?" is a vital question for the speaker to ask himself early in his preparation. "Is it to inform, to entertain, to stimulate or encourage, to persuade, or to convince? What do I want my audience to think, know, or feel as the result of my speech?" Many speeches include more than one of these purposes. But the important thing is that they must be very clear in the speaker's thought. Brigance says that lack of goal causes the public speaker more failures than any other one thing. "Aiming at nothing he is sure to hit it."

The occasion, of course, will bear a direct relation to the purpose. It is also well to remember that it must be within the range of possible achievement. Definiteness of aim will help the speaker to select and arrange his material to the best advantage. He will therefore find it very helpful to write down his aim in one simple statement. This should always be before him as he prepares his speech.

"I am going to introduce a lecturer," is not a statement of purpose. But the correct answer to the question, "What effect on my audience do I hope to accomplish by my introduction," will state his purpose.

Speak from a Rich Background

Thorough mastery of his subject wins the instant respect of the audience for the speaker. Whether the subject is assigned to one or whether it is his own selection his procedure will be the same in gaining the necessary knowledge.

His first step will be to think it through for himself just as far as he can go. Not until then is he ready to look to outside sources for help. It is interesting how, when thought has thus been opened up to a subject, ideas relating to it will come flocking in from every direction like birds winging their way home from the four winds of heaven. The wealth of past experiences will also flood in to enrich his thinking.

He is now ready to add to his own knowledge by further observation, reading and conversation with others. Most authorities urge the value of taking notes at this stage of the preparation. This should not be done in hit or miss fashion but the notes should be orderly bits arranged neatly on cards with authorities and quotations accurately listed. This will not only save much time in thumbing through books to find a misaid reference but is excellent training in orderly thinking, which is a very great asset in public speaking. All this acquired information must be thoroughly assimilated if it is to be really one's OWN speech and if one is to reap the fluency and ease which comes from a well-filled storehouse.

Those who would like to study this phase of the subject further will find a helpful chapter on collecting material in "Public Speaking," by James A. Winans.

Having thought the speech through the speaker is now ready to organize it. For technical purposes he will divide it into (1) Introduction, (2) Discussion, (3) and Conclusion.

Helping the Audience to Tune In

The experienced speaker knows how valuable the introduction is. He will therefore make the most of it. He will use it to gain the good will of the audience toward himself and his subject, to hint at least at his purpose, to reveal his enthusiasm for his subject, and to start the discussion off effectively. He will waste no time in whines of regret regarding his own deficiencies, or lack of time, or in criticism of anyone or anything. He will find some pleasant common ground upon which all can meet (the occasion, for instance) or he may refer to some circumstance for which he can express sincere appreciation (the happy surroundings, for example).

The introduction should usually be simple, friendly, direct, and unemotional except in the case of a speaker who can use humor successfully. It is not in good taste to start off in high gear. Deep feeling is the flower of the speech and should blossom later.

This is the seventh of a series of 12 articles appearing on Wednesdays. The eighth is on "Discussion and Conclusion."

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MISS FISHWICK WINS EASILY

Three Other English Players Advance in Florida Women's Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 15—Diana Fishwick, present English golf champion, won easily in the first round of match play of the women's golf championship of Florida at the Palm Beach Country Club here yesterday when she defeated Mrs. H. C. Kersten of Richmond, Virginia champion, 8 and 7.

Three of the four other English players to qualify in the first division of the championship advanced to the second round in yesterday's play. Kathleen Garnham, No. 2 of the invading group, who won her way to the final of the South Atlantic golf championship recently, defeated a Canadian player, Lorna Blackburn of Ottawa, 8 and 6, and must meet Miss Fishwick in the next round.

Gwen Cradock-Hartopp and Barbara Pyman of the English touring group won their matches, while Betty Dix Perkin was beaten by Grace Amory of Deepdale, L. I., N. Y., 4 and 2. Miss Cradock-Hartopp defeated one of the most consistent winners in Florida golf, Mrs. H. D. Sterrett of Hutchinson, Kan., 3 and 2, and Miss Pyman defeated an experienced player from Massachusetts, Mrs. Loren Q. White of Cohasset, 6 and 4.

Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., Bea Gootlieb of New York and Los Angeles, Calif., and Mrs. Opal S. Hill of the Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City, Mo., gained first-round victories. The summary:

WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF FLORIDA—First Round

Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., defeated Katherine Braggaw, East Orange, N. J., 4 and 2.

Barbara Pyman, England, defeated Mrs. Loren Q. White, Cohasset, Mass., 6 and 4.

Grace Amory, Deepdale, L. I., N. Y., defeated Betty Dix Perkin, England, 4 and 2.

Gwen Cradock-Hartopp, England, defeated Mrs. H. D. Sterrett, Hutchinson, Kan., 3 and 2.

Diana Fishwick, England, defeated Mrs. H. C. Kersten, Richmond, Va., 8 and 7.

Kathleen Garnham, England, defeated Lorna Blackburn, Ottawa, Canada, 8 and 6.

Bea Gotlieb, New York, defeated Mrs. William Ferris, Newton, Mass., 1 up.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, Mo., defeated Mrs. Charles R. Harbaugh, Cleveland, 3 and 1.

IDAHO FIVE BEATS OREGON STATE, 30-26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., Feb. 15—A fast-passing attack coupled with brilliant shooting paved the way for an Idaho win over the league-leading Oregon State College basketball team here last night by a score of 30 to 26, thereby dropping the Orangemen to second place in the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference. The score at half time was 15 to 7 in Idaho's favor.

IDAHO		OREGON STATE
Barrett, Wicks	lf	rg, Lenchitsky, Hill
Warner	rf	lg, MacDonald, Davis
Grenier	c	c, Lewis
Lacey	lg	rf, O'Connell
Hurley	rg	lf, Taylor, Hibbard

Score—University of Idaho 30, Oregon State College 26. Goals from floor—Grenier 5, Hurley 3, Lacey 2, Barrett, Warner for Idaho; O'Connell 3, Lewis 3, Lenchitsky, Hibbard, Davis for Oregon State. Goals from foul—Grenier 4, Hurley 2 for Idaho; Lewis 4, O'Connell 2, Hibbard, Davis for Oregon State. Referee—Scott Milligan.

PENN FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15 (AP)—University of Pennsylvania's 1934 football schedule was announced yesterday with only seven games listed. These are: Oct. 13—Yale at New Haven; 20—Rutgers; 27—Annapolis. Nov. 3—Lafayette; 10—Penn State; 17—Columbia; 29—Cornell.

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
The Arsenal	19	8	5	84	42	43
Aston Villa	17	6	5	69	42	40
Sheffield Wed	17	6	6	62	42	40
Newcastle United	16	3	9	50	38	35
Derby County	12	9	7	59	45	33
West Bromwich A.	14	5	9	55	45	33
Leeds United	11	11	6	39	36	33
Huddersfield T'wn	13	5	10	45	38	31
Sunderland	12	6	10	53	60	30
Blackburn Rovers	10	8	11	63	60	28
Everton	11	5	12	57	53	27
Portsmouth	11	5	12	52	58	27
Liverpool	10	6	12	50	60	26
Sheffield United	9	8	11	54	63	26
Birmingham	10	5	13	41	41	25

SECOND DIVISION

Tottenham H.	16	8	6	78	38	38
Stoke City	16	6	6	49	24	38
Bury	14	7	8	54	41	35
Bradford City	13	7	8	50	31	33
Swansea Town	15	3	11	38	37	33
Manchester Unit.	11	10	7	53	44	32
Notts Forest	10	12	6	41	38	32
Notts County	11	9	8	52	44	31
Millwall Athletic	12	7	9	41	41	31
Fulham	11	8	9	53	50	30
Bradford	12	4	12	53	47	28
Plymouth Argyle	11	6	11	48	45	28
Southampton	12	3	13	39	43	27
Lincoln City	9	8	11	54	55	26
Port Vale	10	6	11	43	50	26

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Hull City	16	7	4	65	29	39
Chester	17	4	7	63	37	38
Wrexham	15	6	6	74	39	36
Gateshead	13	6	9	55	41	32
Barrow	13	6	8	41	32	32
Stockport County	11	9	9	66	43	31
Accrington Stan.	12	7	10	61	53	31
Barnsley	13	5	11	74	65	31
Walsall	12	6	11	50	45	30
Southport	12	5	11	44	43	29
Doncaster	10	9	7	50	32	29
Crewe Alex	13	2	14	58	65	28
Tranmere Rovers	10	5	11	48	48	25
Mansfield Town	10	5	13	59	69	25
Halifax Town	9	6	14	41	58	24

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Brentford	17	5	4	56	30	39
Norwich City	14	10	4	55	33	38
Exeter City	16	5	6	64	34	37
Reading	14	8	4	74	43	36
Crystal Palace	12	7	9	53	44	31
Brighton & H.A.	13	4	10	43	45	30
Coventry City	13	3	12	71	54	29
Southend United	11	7	10	48	55	29
Northampton	11	6	10	55	39	28
Bournemouth	9	10	10	48	57	28
Queen's Pk Rang.	10	6	11	54	53	26
Bristol Rovers	10	6	10	43	43	26
Watford	10	6	13	45	47	26
Gillingham	11	3	13	43	42	25
Aldershot Town	10	5	12	44	51	25

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

Glasgow Rangers	19	8	2	81	28	46
Motherwell	20	4	5	88	42	44
Celtic	17	7	5	64	33	41
Heart of Midlthn.	17	5	8	65	35	39
St. Johnstone	14	8	7	55	41	36
Aberdeen	16	3	11	68	44	35
Hamilton Acad.	15	5	9	78	54	35
Partick Thistle	14	3	10	52	35	31
St. Mirren	14	3	12	58	49	31
Kilmarnock	11	7	11	60	60	29
Third Lanark	12	5	13	58	65	29
Falkirk	11	5	13	52	53	27
Queen's Park	11	5	11	55	61	27
Clyde	11	3	15	51	65	25
Dundee	8	9	12	42	55	25

SECOND DIVISION

Hibernian	23	3	3	78	22	49
Queen of the So.	16	8	3	81	42	40
Stenhousemuir	17	5	7	58	45	39
Dunfermline Ath.	15	6	8	72	36	36
Albion Rovers	16	2	10	59	45	35
Raith Rovers	15	1	11	67	50	31
St. Bernard	12	6	9	59	42	30
Alloa Athletic	12	6	11	51	42	30
East Fife	13	3	12	71	43	29
Dumbarton	12	5	10	52	49	29
Arbroath	11	5	12	57	50	27
King's Park	9	8	11	44	62	26

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 15—This week has brought the famous Scottish professional soccer club, the Glasgow Rangers, one step nearer its ambition of winning both the league and the cup tournaments this season. The Rangers beat Queen's Park yesterday, 3 goals to 1, in a replayed third round cup tie and they lead the league race by a margin of two points. The English League standings are remarkable because all, except the third division, northern section, have a London team at the top.

CRAIG WOOD LEADS WITH 69

LAKELAND, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP)—Craig Wood's dazzling back-nine drive, four under par after he had needed one better than perfect figures to negotiate the first nine, yesterday placed the Deal (N. J.) professional in the lead for the first round of the Orange Blossom golf tournament. Requiring a 37 going out, Wood came back in 32 for a 69, one stroke better than Al Watrous of Detroit, who carded a 37—33—70. Bracketed at third place were six players. Ted Turner of North Adams, Mass., had 37—34—71; Bob Stupple of Chicago, 36—35—71; Paul Runyan of Westchester, N. Y., 36—35—71; John Revolta of Menominee, Mich., 37—34—71; Harry Cooper of Chicago, 37—34—71, and Herman Barron of Port Chester, N. Y., 34—37—71.

E. C. KEATING ADVANCES

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 15 (AP)—E. C. Keating of Montclair, N. J., dominated first-round play of the thirteenth annual Pinehurst seniors' golf championship yesterday as he defeated H. N. Marshall of Boston, 3 and 1, to enter the semifinals. Keating played the first nine holes of the difficult No. 2 course in 39, then came home in 44 for an 83 total. John A. Middleton of Chicago, 72-year-old defending champion, eliminated T. S. Jamison of Greensburg, Penna., the medalist, 1 up. C. S. Ransome of Albany, N. Y., defeated J. I. Lane, Poughkeepsie, 7 and 5, and Fred Wolstenholme of Philadelphia, medalist, won by default from N. B. Hersloff of East Orange, N. J.

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RANGERS TIED WITH RED WINGS

Defeat Ottawa as Canadiens Beat Detroit—Bruins Master Leafs, 7-2

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	18	6	11	83	67	42
N. Y. Rangers	18	6	11	99	72	42
Boston	18	3	13	89	73	41
Chicago	13	8	14	63	69	34

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	17	5	12	77	76	39
Montreal	15	3	15	87	81	33
N. Y. Americans	10	9	15	63	78	29
Ottawa	9	7	19	66	91	25
Canadiens	11	3	19	63	83	25

RESULTS FEB. 14

Boston 7, Toronto 2.
Canadiens 6, Detroit 2.
Rangers 3, Ottawa 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 15—The New York Rangers went into a first-place tie in the American group of the National Hockey League with the Detroit Red Wings by defeating the local Senators last night, 3 to 1, while the reverse dropped the locals into a fourth-place tie with Canadiens in the Canadian group. The Rangers scored two goals within the first seven minutes of the game and from then on played a strong defensive game. They sent down only one-man rushes except when they had good scoring chances and lined up at their own blue line where they broke up many Ottawa attacks.

The locals tired under the constant pressure and the Rangers scored one in the second. Ottawa pressed throughout the third and finally Touhey spoiled a shutout for Aitkenhead, who had performed sensationally in the visitors' goal, particularly in the third period. Aitkenhead had 35 saves to 24 for Beveridge. The summary:

RANGERS		OTTAWA
F. Cook, Murdoch, Siebert	lw	Finnigan, Forslund, D. Roche
Boucher, Osmundson, Somers, Pettinger	c	Weiland, Howe, Cox, McInenley
W. Cook, Dillon, Keeling	rw	Kilrea, Touhey, E. Roche
Johnson, Brennan	ld	Shields, Starr
Seibert, Heller	rd	Rockburn, Bourgault
Aitkenhead	g	Beveridge

Score—Rangers 3, Ottawa 1. Goals—F. Cook, Dillon and Boucher, for Rangers; Touhey for Ottawa. Assists—W. Cook 2, Osmundson, Murdoch, F. Cook, for Rangers; Howe and Forslund for Ottawa. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and Vic Wagner, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 15—Canadiens, with threats of trades still hanging over their heads, turned in their smartest performance of the season last night when they defeated the Detroit Red Wings, 6 to 2. Johnny Gagnon, who was fined $200 earlier in the day for inefficient playing on the road, started the locals off with a goal inside the first minute, and they added two more before the visitors beat Hainsworth. In the second period Canadiens outscored the losers by 2 to 1, and Joliat scored the final goal near the end of the third period when Detroit players were all up on the attack.

Canadiens showed lots of speed and combination and found openings in the Detroit defense to slip through for their six goals and several other great opportunities. After the game it was announced that Marty Burke, defense regular for the last four years, had been traded to Ottawa for Harold Starr and Leo Bourgault. The summary:

CANADIENS		DETROIT
Joliat, G. Mantha, Harrington	lw	rw, Wiseman, Aurie, Goldsworthy
Morenz, Lepine, Giroux	c	c, Voss, Goodfellow, Hay, Moffatt
Gagnon, Larochelle, Hart	rw	lw, Lewis, Sorrell, Emms
Carson, Burke	ld	rd, Young, Buswell
S. Mantha, Leduc	rd	ld, Evans, Gallagher
Hainsworth	g	g, Roach

Score—Canadiens 6, Detroit 2. Goals—Gagnon, Harrington, Leduc, S. Mantha, Larochelle, Joliat for Canadiens; Aurie and Lewis for Detroit. Assists—Morenz 3, Hart, S. Mantha, Gagnon and Leduc for Canadiens; Sorrell and Voss for Detroit. Officials—W. J. Stewart, Boston, and L. Sauve, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

A goal in the first two minutes of play by Alex Smith apparently upset and disorganized the Toronto Maple Leafs at the Boston Garden last night and the Boston Bruins proceeded to win the National Hockey League encounter with ease, 7 to 2. It was the largest margin by which the Bruins have defeated Toronto in seven seasons of play. The victory placed the locals one point behind Detroit and Rangers, tied for the lead.

After the Smith goal the Bruins scored two more in the first period, with Maple Leafs short-handed on both occasions. Three more goals came in the second session giving the Bruins a 6-to-1 lead going into the third. The Leafs were handicapped by penalties with Horner the worst offender going off the ice four times. Davie Downie, Syracuse right wing, made his début with Toronto. Shore and Barry led the scoring, Barry with two goals and an assist and Shore with three assists. The summary:

BOSTON		TORONTO
Beattie, Ripley, Heximer, Galbraith	lw	rw, Conacher, Bailey, Downie
Barry, Stewart, Chapman	c	c, Primeau, Thoms
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver	rw	lw, Jackson, Cotton, Gracie
Smith, Owen, Galbraith	ld	rd, Levinsky, Clancy
Shore, Owen, Galbraith	rd	ld, Day, Horner
Thompson	g	g, Chabot

Score—Boston 7, Toronto 2. Goals—Barry 2, Beattie, Clapper, Stewart, Oliver, Smith for Boston; Clancy, Horner for Toronto. Assists—Shore 3, Beattie, Barry, Clapper, Ripley, Smith, Chapman for Boston; Conacher, Cotton for Toronto. Officials—A. G. Smith and W. J. Cleary, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

DURAND WINS UPHILL BATTLE

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP)—Celest Durand Jr. of Brooklyn drew masterful shots from his golf clubs yesterday to overcome the five-hole lead of Dom Soccoli of New Britain, Conn., and win the annual St. Valentine's Day tournament at the Miami Biltmore Country Club, 3 and 1. Durand's remarkable recovery from the five-hole disadvantage at the twenty-fourth hole gave him the victory after Soccoli apparently had the tournament clinched. Durand played even with par from the twenty-fifth hole, with exception of the thirty-second and thirty-fifth, on each of which he was one over par, as he made his comeback. Soccoli faltered as the match drew to a close, and was well over par on the eight holes of the final scheduled nine.

"BABE" RUTH PRESSED TO WIN

BELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP)—Baseball's "Babe" Ruth managed to eke out a 2-and-1 victory over W. R. Harper of Philadelphia in the first round of the Belleair amateur golf championship. An approximate score of 88 is the best that can be given the home-run king for the Texas leaguers and fouls he hit over the Belleair links yesterday.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Brown 2, Bates 1.

England Favored To Win the 'Ashes'

BRISBANE, Queensl., Feb. 15 (AP)—With Australia dismissed for only 175 runs in their second innings of the fourth test match, England, today, had scored 107 for 2 wickets and needed only 53 more runs to win the match, the series and the "ashes," emblematic of world cricket supremacy. England won two of the three previous matches in the series of five and needed victory only in the present contest to reverse the result of the last test matches in England in 1930.

The one bright spot in the Australian innings was the fine stand of L. S. Darling, the new test-match player, who knocked up 39 runs before being run out. His score was the highest of the Aussie batsmen, who have been unable to solve the fine English bowling.

The Australian crowds already have conceded the match and series to England, only 3000 turning out today to see the sorry display of their test-match team. The summary:

AUSTRALIA—Second Innings

	Runs
Richardson, c Jardine; b Verity	32
Bradman, c Mitchell; b Larwood	24
Ponsford, c Larwood; b Allen	0
Woodfull, c Hammond; b Mitchell	19
McCabe, b Verity	22
Darling, run out	39
Bromley, c Hammond; b Allen	7
Love, lbw; b Larwood	3
Wall, c Jardine; b Allen	2
O'Reilly, b Larwood	4
Ironmonger, not out	0
Extras	23
Total	175

Fall of wickets: 1 for 46, 2 for 79, 3 for 81, 4 for 91, 5 for 136, 7 for 169, 8 for 169, 9 for 171, 10 for 175.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	17.3	3	49	3
Allen	17	3	44	3
Hammond	10	4	18	0
Verity	19	6	30	2
Mitchell	9	1	11	1

ENGLAND—Second Innings

	Runs
Sutcliffe, c Darling; b Wall	2
Jardine, b Ironmonger	24
Leyland, not out	66
Hammond, not out	8
Extras	7
Total for two wickets	107

RINKS FROM QUEBEC AND MONTREAL WIN

QUEBEC, Feb. 15 (AP)—Montreal and Quebec rinks captured the three trophies competed for Monday and yesterday in the twentieth Quebec curling bonspiel. Finals in the three events, the Holt-Renfrew, Senator and Rock City trophy competitions, were played last night. New England rinks lost in the semifinals or earlier rounds.

H. C. Fortier's rink from Thistle Curling Club, Montreal, won the Holt-Renfrew trophy, defeating R. Blanchet's rink from Jacques Cartier, Quebec, 14 to 10, in the final. The cup remains in Montreal for the second year in succession. Last year it was won by A. R. Vallance, Caledonia.

Quebec curlers won the two other trophies. The Senator was captured by a Quebec Curling Club rink skipped by the veteran Tom Delany, who defeated Col. A. De M. Bell's Victoria Club (Quebec) four, 14 to 9.

Maj. R. H. Whyte of the Quebec Curling Club was victorious in the Rock City final, beating J. U. Dube, Jacques Cartier, Quebec, 16 to 9. All three competitions were with Granites.

QUEBEC BEAVERS SHUT OUT EAGLES

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	18	3	10	83	68	39
Philadelphia	16	7	9	86	67	39
Boston	14	5	10	84	67	33
New Haven	9	3	17	58	79	21
Quebec	9	2	20	68	98	20

RESULT FEB. 14

Quebec 3, New Haven 0.

QUEBEC, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Quebec Beavers drew up to within half a game of fourth place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing here last night by defeating the New Haven Eagles, 3 to 0. Flat Walsh, former Montreal Maroon goalie, and Toupin, right winger of Quebec's "kid" line, combined to gain the victory. Walsh recorded his second-straight shutout since joining the Beavers, while Toupin scored all three goals, one in the second period and two in the third. Ward and Dube had two assists apiece. The summary:

QUEBEC		NEW HAVEN
Dube	lw	rw, Kuhn
Ward	c	c, Convey
Toupin	rw	lw, Keating
Frew	ld	rd, Speyer
Molyneaux	rd	ld, Pringle
Walsh	g	g, Roberts

Alternates—Callighen, Arnott, McCartney, Lowrey, McCabe, Giroux, McIntyre for Quebec; Doran, Radley, Armand, Paddon, King, Picketts for New Haven.

Score—Quebec 3, New Haven 0. Goals—Toupin 3 for Quebec. Assists—Ward 2, Dube 2 for Quebec. Officials—Don Smith and Walter Derouin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

YALE FIVE WINNER OF GREAT CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 15—In one of the most dramatic basketball games ever played in this city, Yale defeated Princeton in an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship match last night, 32 to 30. Seven times during the game was the score tied and a brilliant spurt in the middle of the second half plus a determined defense against a strong Princeton attack during the last part of the game gave the Elis their victory.

Capt. R. D. O'Connell '33 was the individual star of the game and scored 12 points for his team. J. E. Seibert '34, was Princeton's high scorer with 10 points to his credit. The largest crowd that ever witnessed a Yale basketball game at New Haven packed the new Payne Whitney Gymnasium. The summary:

YALE		PRINCETON
Nikkel, Elliott	lf	rg, Grebauskas
Saner, Elliott	rf	lg, Fortune
O'Connell	c	c, Larsen
Miles	lg	rf, Seibert
Reese	rg	lf, Fairman

Score—Yale University 32, Princeton University 30. Goals from field—O'Connell 4, Nikkel 3, Saner 2, Miles, Reese for Yale; Fairman 4, Seibert 3, Grebauskas 3, Larsen for Princeton. Goals from foul—Miles 5, Nikkel 2, Reese for Yale; Seibert 4, Grebauskas 3, Larsen for Princeton. Referee—Patrick Kennedy. Umpires—Frank Brennan and Edward Young. Time—Two 20m. periods.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	20	5	8	90	51	45
London	17	7	8	68	49	41
Syracuse	18	5	10	99	80	41
Windsor	12	5	15	67	80	31
Detroit	10	2	21	55	77	22
Cleveland	7	4	22	77	119	18

RESULT FEB. 14

Windsor 5, Cleveland 4.

WINDSOR WINS GAME, 5 TO 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 15—Cleveland Indians put up a plucky display against Windsor Bulldogs here last night but had to admit defeat by a score of 5 to 4. It was the fourth and last engagement for these International Hockey League rivals here this season. Blinco and Field were the outstanding performers for the Bulldogs. Blinco scored three goals and aided in another. Field got one goal and two assists. Cormier scored once for Windsor. Macfarlane, Matte, Halliday and Hoffinger did the scoring for Cleveland. It was a loosely played game from start to finish. Windsor's defense was never weaker at any time this season.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Akron 37, Heidelberg 31.
Augsburg 43, Gustavus Adolphus 36.
Battle Creek 37, Huntington 29.
Baylor 29, Southern Methodist 27.
Butler 37, Wabash 20.
Carlton 37, St. Olaf 19.
Carroll 35, Beloit 27.
Chadron T. 30, Kearney T. 28.
Colgate 49, Lafayette 24.
Creighton 79, Drake 26.
De Pauw 40, Franklin 12.
Duquesne 43, Grove City 25.
Emporia 38, Ottawa 37.
Eureka 29, Millikin 22.
Findlay 41, Defiance 28.
Geneva 3, Westminster 30.
Hastings 33, Doane 28.
Idaho 30, Oregon State 26.
Maryland 45, Virginia M. I. 29.
Mt. St. Mary's 35, Loyola 29.
Ohio 43, Denison 21.
Ohio Northern 31, Toledo 29.
Ohio Wesleyan 39, Cincinnati 31.
Olivet 36, Kalamazoo 21.
St. John's 49, Canisius 26.
St. Thomas 36, St. Mary's 29.
Swarthmore 38, St. John's 30.
Syracuse 44, Buffalo 22.
Western Maryland 40, Johns Hopkins 23.
Wichita 51, Washburn 23.
Yale 32, Princeton 30.

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Tulsa	6	0	3	20	17	12
St. Louis	5	0	6	27	22	10
Kansas City	5	0	7	27	30	10
Wichita	3	0	3	15	20	6

RESULT FEB. 14

Kansas City 2, St. Louis 1.

KANSAS CITY TIES FOR SECOND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 15—A 2 to 1 triumph over St. Louis has enabled the Kansas City Pla-Mors to tie the Flyers for second place in the American Hockey Association. Last night's game proved to be a thriller, with a goodly number of the local fans turning out.

MRS. CHENEY BETTERS PAR

AGUA CALIENTE, Mexico, Feb. 15 (AP)—Par meant nothing to Mrs. L. D. Cheney yesterday when she played the first 18 holes of the second annual Agua Caliente midwinter women's golf tournament in 78 strokes for a four-stroke advantage over perfect figures for women and five over her nearest competitor. The San Gabriel (Calif.) Country Club star equaled the women's course record, which she established last year. Marion Hollins, of Santa Cruz, Calif., national women's champion in 1921, was second with an 83, one over par, while Mrs. C. J. Woerner, of Los Angeles, was third with 85.

BECK SIGNS CONTRACT

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—The signed contract of Walter Beck, brilliant young pitcher from Memphis, upon whom Manager Max Carey is counting heavily, was received today by the Brooklyn Dodgers. Beck won 27 games and lost only 6 with the Southern Association team last year for the best record of the year in organized baseball.

COLLEGE CHESS RESULT

C. C. N. Y. 3, Harvard 2.

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BY-PLAYS

AN OLD FAVORITE RETURNS

AN OLD diamond favorite has returned to the club that was his home for some 21 years. John P. "Honus" Wagner, the greatest baseball player the Pittsburgh Pirates have ever developed, is to come back as a coach. No doubt, his recent appointment recalled many pleasant memories. When at the height of his career, the "Flying Dutchman" was the outstanding shortstop of the major leagues. And if he had confined his efforts to the outfields or any other position in the infield, he would have been just as great. His hands were of large proportions and his arms were long. For 17 years Wagner batted .300 or better and, over a period of 21 years, made 3430 hits, a record surpassed only by Ty Cobb. The Pittsburgh star led the National League in batting on eight occasions. "Honus" was not a home-run hitter, doubles and triples being his specialty. Yet, we wonder what he would do in the present-day hitting against the lively ball. The stands would not be large enough if he could come back and play once more as he did 20 years ago.

DIAMOND LURES COLLEGE STARS

Another former college athlete is making good in professional baseball, Frederic W. (Fred) Sington, who developed into one of the South's greatest football tackles while at the University of Alabama, led the Middle Atlantic League in batting last season. Sington is a big man, standing well over six feet and tipping the scales around 200 pounds. In baseball he is an outfielder—not an accomplished outfielder, but one who has shown marked ability with the bat and whose fielding will improve.

If Sington continues up the ladder of professional baseball—and he should—his name will be added to an already lengthy list of college men who have made good in America's national sport. The Sewell brothers, Joe and Luke, starred at Alabama before turning to the majors. So did Riggs Stephenson. Christy Mathewson was an all-round star at Bucknell. Eddie Farrell, a veteran infielder of the major leagues, attended the University of Pennsylvania. "Jumping Joe" Dugan of Yankee fame was a product of Jack Barry at Holy Cross. Frankie Frisch of Fordham, Cy Williams of Notre Dame, Eppa Rixey of the University of Virginia and George Earnshaw of Swarthmore College are only a few more who appear on that list. Then there were the young university second baseman and first baseman who later became two of the outstanding players in the American League—Eddie Collins of Columbia and George Sisler of Michigan.

FAN WILL STILL PAY TO SEE GOOD COMPETITION

A month or six weeks ago the athletic authorities were seriously questioning how they would be able to continue their athletic schedules in the face of the loss of football revenue last fall. Some openly said they would cut out games and even sports. Now it begins to look more and more as if it would not be necessary to cut out many of the so-called minor sports. A few years ago when money was plentiful Yale basketball games were failing to draw any paying crowds, due largely to the showing of the team; but only recently, with money as scarce as it is, the demand for tickets to the Yale-Columbia game at New Haven was so great that additional stands had to be built. Give the athletic fan assurance of a high grade of competition and it looks as if he would still turn out in enough numbers to maintain almost any of the college sports on a reasonable financial basis.

HARD TASK FOR SHAUGHNESSY

Clark D. Shaughnessy, who has been appointed successor to Amos Alonzo Stagg as coach of the University of Chicago football squad, faces one of the hardest tasks next fall that has fallen to the lot of a college football coach in some time. Chicago has not been drawing much real high-class football material, with the result that the Midway has not turned out many Big Ten championship elevens of late. Then, again, Coach Stagg was most popular with the candidates as well as the alumni. Shaughnessy, who is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, has been quite successful coaching at Tulane and Loyola, and is a high type of sportsman, all of which will stand him in good stead when he assumes his new duties.

SEA FLEAS HELD TO A DRAW

OXFORD, England, Feb. 15 (Canadian Press)—Toronto National Sea Fleas, amateur hockey champions of Canada, encountered unexpected opposition from Oxford University last night and emerged from a vigorous tussle with nothing better than a 1-to-1 tie. Clare McIntyre, at center, scored for the Sea Fleas and G. Johnson for Oxford. It was the second game of the Canadians' English tour. They defeated an all-English team, 6 to 2, Monday night.

KEIGHLEY WIN REPLAY

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Keighley defeated Hull Kingston 23 to 7 yesterday in a replay of their first-round match in the English Rugby League cup competition. The winner will meet Halifax in the second round. In a Rugby Union match, Exeter and Neath played a scoreless tie.

ACCEPTS WIMBLEDON TERMS

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—A threatened hitch in arrangements which would have kept an Australian team out of the Wimbledon championships and Davis Cup tennis play today was reported satisfactorily settled and participation of Australia assured. The Australian association has accepted the Wimbledon committee's gu

THE HOME FORUM

A February Surprise

DAYS like this compensate for all the freaks and inconveniences of a changeable northern climate. My friends in California and Florida protest that uncertainty is the worst possible feature of weather—that there is a distinct luxury in being sure that each day will be as bright and scented (or at times, they admit, as rainy) as the one before it. Well, that may be. Certainly the parts of the world that bloom in a continual summer have their own unforgettable loveliness. But they never have such a marvel as this day—the gayety and warmth and sweet surprise of April air, in midwinter!

Yesterday, incredible as it seems now, was cold and blustery and, because there was little sun, almost colorless. There was no hint that we were to have an advance bit of spring this morning. The day came quite as spring itself is likely to come—surprisingly, quickly, after a stretch of especially bleak weather to put us off guard.

I am resolving to be prepared by these warm sunlit hours, coming before winter is quite over, for the first stirrings of renascence which I shall miss if I am not watchful. Most of us, I am convinced, begin looking for spring too late, and so never experience the real beginnings, which are the most exciting. Robins, violets, all the usual "signs" follow rather than announce the earliest coming alive. Usually one smells it first, or at least I do; but then I am perhaps, fonder of sniffing things than are most people, and I find a variety of scents in the air which everyone assures me exist only in my imagination. Perhaps; but I go on sniffing stubbornly.

It is impossible not to digress and think of spring, when considering this day; and yet its chief beauty lies in the fact that it is not a part of spring at all, but of a winter which is not yet spent. There is a pale misty blue sky and sunlight at once gentle and gay, like that characteristic of fine April days. It is that peculiar quality of light, so unlike the usual brilliant sun of clear winter weather, for which I am particularly thankful.

* * *

I have put on a coat and dragged a chair into the yard. Perseveringly I am sitting there, but I must confess I feel faintly guilty and ridiculous. For a curious custom has decreed, in this changing climate, that things be done In Season, not in Weather, and summer is the season for sitting in the yard. In the same way winter and fall are the fireplace seasons, and it seldom occurs to anyone to light a fire on a summer night, no matter how cool it may be. Sitting out here, I hope that the business of recognising seasons will not blind anyone to the wonder of this day. To think there may be people looking out of their windows in disgust because there is no skating!

That clear pale sunlight is the thing I like best about today. Because it produces a thousand gradations of color everywhere, color that yesterday I would not have dreamed existed. It needs just this quality of light to bring it out; and in the midst of winter, when the world is usually gray on cloudy days and mostly vivid black-and-white on bright ones, how lovely these pastels are!

Best of all, I can see now the varying colors of shrubs and tree-branches when they have neither buds nor blossoms on them, but only their own brown bark. Brown, did I say? Today I am discovering countless tones of brown and red and silver in them. Near me there is a row of various flowering shrubs, their slender twigs and branches quite bare, of course. All winter I have delighted in their outlines, in the intricate patterns of their growth. But this springlike sun, coming before the buds, has called my attention for the first time to the colors of their bark. One is a reddish copper color, with a glint of burnished orange where the light is brightest. Another is a clear golden tan, and still another is an even silver. When spring and summer come, there will be great talk about the jewel colors of the blossoms and flowers of the season, and the settings of the jewels will be almost forgotten; but now, undistracted by vivid purples and reds and pinks, I can see them alone. Yes, I think they are like that—settings for jewels, fine metal work of every sort, pale green gold, fragile silver, heavy yellow and white and reddish metals that catch this rare light. Brown branches! I am awed to think of all the careless eye can miss in the world.

Tomorrow it may be winter again. It should be, if the climate, like the docile populace, stays In Season. But I shan't mind. For winter has its own joys, like snow, and winds that make you want to run with them. And today has reminded me of all there is to look forward to. I shall be on the watch for spring this time, so as not to miss one hour. I have stored up a whole day of it already.

A. L. C.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One of the Old Stone Walls of New England: From a Drawing by Dwight C. Sturges

On Bredgade

(Copenhagen)

It is the hour of noon! In the vicinity of Bredgade, a somewhat somber old-fashioned thoroughfare of Copenhagen, there is an atmosphere of expectancy. Busy residents and tourists alike pause, on their way from the shopping center, to watch the King's Guard pass along the street to Amallenborg, the royal residence. Breaking through other sounds, the tramp of martial feet cannot be mistaken, although yet some way distant. Red coats gleam through the trees on Kongen's Nytorv, as the tuneful air of "Vagt Parade" is heard approaching. There is a lull in the traffic as the Guard in their bearskin busbies swing down the street, accompanied by an interested crowd of grown-ups and children who cannot resist stepping out to the rhythm of a good tune. In the restaurant at the corner customers pause at their "frokost," and the waiter turns an eye to the window to catch a glimpse of the red uniforms. On the pavement men, women and children stand to watch the King's Guard. If the King, always unattended, passes along also with his unmistakable stride, or if he is seen taking his usual morning ride at eight of the clock, they are equally interested in seeing him.

In front of the busbied men marches the sergeant-major swinging and dextrously twirling his long crown-topped silver-mounted baton or, when a halt is called, throwing it high in the air and catching it with the ease of tossing a ball. There is a legend that, in order to qualify as a sergeant-major, the candidate must be able to throw the baton over a certain bridge connecting the fortifications and catch it again on the other side. Certainly the skill with which it is twirled and tossed would lead one to believe the legend true.

Amalienborg is a circle of four gray palaces, built during the eighteenth century by four noblemen to whom the King granted the ground, on condition that the buildings erected on it should be uniform in style. It is here that King Christian X has chosen to live. One by one the Guard are dropped. The long narrow sentry boxes at the corners of the tessellated square seem scarcely large enough for an ordinary man, much less for the accommodation of a six-foot Guardsman in a busby. These grave sentries, in their brave scarlet, make bright spots of color along the gray walls set off by the blue skies.

TUMBLED down and almost forgotten, half concealed under low bushes and tall weeds, yet what volumes of New England's story may be read in her old stone walls.

The lives and labors of those early Colonists have still to be built up largely through our powers of reason and conjecture. Few facts exist for our guidance. We assume that trees had been felled and cabins built hastily, for protection against hostile savages and winter snows; that land had been cleared of stumps and stones to allow for cultivation. Either in the giant fireplaces or in the open fields where they were garnered, the stumps could be burned. But the heaps of rocks and boulders presented quite another problem.

No one can say when those stones were first put to practical use. But there had to be land barriers; properties must be clearly marked and cattle must be prevented from straying into the wilderness or into plowed fields. There were no hedges as in the familiar English countryside, which they had left behind. Then why not stone walls? Too many of the true Colonial homes have vanished with the accumulating years. But the old boundary walls remain.

It is in the Eastern states that these walls abound. New England seems to hold the vast majority, probably for the simple reason that New England's hillsides are notoriously rocky. As we motor through the country roads, our eyes detect countless miles of these relics of past days; days when the background of good citizenship was being molded and the willingness to labor inbred in men and women alike. And labor it was. Abroad in the fields at sunup, prying, digging, lifting the stones from the ground upon the old stone drag, hauled by stalwart horses or even more stalwart oxen, to their destination where they were built into walls. Their purpose was served and their usefulness finished generations ago.. Strong wire fences now often take the place of the old walls, which are become favored haunts of leaping squirrels and tawny chipmunks. Dotted all over New Hampshire and Maine and Vermont are deserted farms, a little poignant in their appeal to our sympathies and imaginations. There will be only a cellar-hole, perhaps, with a few charred beams still in place; there may be barberries and lilac bushes by the path; there probably will be tall tumbled grasses and possibly a glamorous view of a distant blue mountain. But almost certainly, there will be scattered lengths of old stone walls.

The Magnificent Mayas

Greatest of prehistoric Indians were the Mayas. The magnificent Mayas, some one has called them, and the alliterative name belongs honestly to them. They were greater than the Aztecs, who are more familiar to modern Americans, in name at least; and greater even than the Incas of Peru. The magnificent Mayas (pronounced Myahs) and their colorful, barbaric civilization in the tropics are the paradox of ancient America.

By all right and reason, the lowlands of Guatemala and Honduras would be the last place in which to encounter the finest flowering of ancient American culture. Vegetation grows fast and thick in that hot, damp district, and a perennial struggle with a giant forest was never an aid to progress. . . .

But the Mayas chose the lowlands. And in those genuinely tropical surroundings they developed what may be justly called a civilization. They built it from a primitive condition to a stage at which they possessed the highest scholarly attainments of any Stone Age people in the world, and—this is the significant part of the story—they won these attainments alone, with practically no help from other tribes. . . .

Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, one of the recognized authorities on Mayan affairs, once summed up the Mayan victory over the tropics in the statement: "With consideration for the limitations of their facilities, the Maya were the greatest race that ever lived on this earth."

In evidence of what these Indians could achieve, Guatemala and Honduras and Yucatan to the north are now dotted over with the ruins of long-forgotten cities, which are lost in the forest and buried in jungle growth. In their day the cities were veritable pictures in stone. No modern metropolis boasts of such buildings as were built, carved, and painted by Mayan workmen. Against the setting of tropic trees and sky, those buildings stood out like brilliant jewels.

In each city, limestone and stucco edifices formed a well-planned civic and religious center. Here were grouped the headquarters of priests and other tribal officials, the astronomical towers, nunneries for temple maidens, the ball courts where the crowds viewed ball games played in ancient American style. In this public center, too, were the lesser government structures, such as stone monuments on which dates and other records were carved in Mayan writing. And most conspicuous of all were the temples to the gods.—EMILY C. DAVIS, in "Ancient Americans." (New York: Holt.)

GANANDO LA CONVICCIÓN DE LA SALUD

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CUANDO uno se siente enfermo o desgraciado, parece que es un alivio si alguien se acerca con una palabra de solaz y aliento. Pero si el que ofrece este mensaje no lo cree sinceramente él mismo, y si el otro no lo acepta como bien fundado, el alivio se desvanece en poco tiempo. Hasta puede pasar que la infructuosidad del esfuerzo deje a ambos, tanto al que está sufriendo como a aquel que deseaba aliviarle, algo entristecidos, como si alguien hubiera cerrado las celosías al momento que un rayo de sol entraba por la ventana. Es preciso, por lo tanto, que el método de alentar sea mentalmente sano, para poder producir el resultado deseado en su misión de amor.

Con una compasión que abarca a todos, la Ciencia Cristiana ofrece aliento verdadero. En la página 460 de su libro de texto sobre la curación espiritual SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mrs. Eddy dice: "La enfermedad no es imaginaria ni ilusiva,—por lo menos no es así para el concepto erroneo y asustado del paciente. La enfermedad es más que mera imaginación, es firme convicción. Y luego añade con el aliento genuino que dimana de la experiencia: "Hay que vencerla por lo tanto con una comprensión adecuada de la verdad de la existencia."

Sería imposible estimar la esperanza que estas palabras han despertado en el pensamiento de muchos a quienes se les había inducido a creer que "la verdad" que había que deciries era un hecho amargamente duro, que no tenía remedio en este mundo. Habían buscado curación por muchos sistemas materiales, y en vista de que estos esfuerzos habían resultado infructuosos, ya no se atrevían a esperar más que un alivio de sus sufrimientos, sólo para encontrarse con el dictamen final, que "ya no se podía hacer más para ellos". ¡Con qué anhelo recurrieron entonces a la Ciencia Cristiana! Y un cambio fundamental se obró en la mentalidad del paciente, cuando éste se volvió de las finalidades de la materia a las infinitas y eternas posibilidades de la Mente, del sentido humano de derrota a las promesas divinas y su poder infalible de bendición.

Cuando cierto hombre principal de los judíos vino para pedir más información respecto a las enseñanzas del gran Sanador—porque reconocía que las obras llevadas a cabo por el Nazareno probaban su Principio como divino—se le dijo que el significado de las obras como de las enseñanzas era el siguiente: "Os es necesario nacer de nuevo". ¡Qué sorpresa se llevó el que preguntaba al recibir esta contestación! Desde su punto de vista material eso era cosa increíble. Pero el entero ministerio del Maestro probaba que su significación era que el Principio divino es Espíritu, la Mente divina, y que la identidad verdadera es espiritual, perfecta—lo mismo que el Principio de toda existencia es perfecto. Este concepto verdadero acerca del hombre y de su Creador, junto con el reconocimiento genuino de las relaciones que existen entre el hombre y su Creador, es transformador. Ante tal entendimiento espiritual las esperanzas y los temores erroneos y materiales desaparecen, y el nuevo nacimiento se va verificando a medida que se gane el conocimiento de la identidad verdadera del hombre, que es creada y gobernada por Dios y por lo tanto no está sujeta a la materia ni dependiente de sus condiciones.

Al seguir este sistema radical de razonamiento desde una base espiritual, el que está buscando salud—salud en su sentido más amplio de redención de circunstancias adversas de toda clase de imperfección y escasez aparentes—encuentra que es maravillosamente estimulante y grato deshacerse del yugo injusto impuesto por aquel concepto erroneo de la existencia, que está pesado con la confusión, impureza y limitación de la materialidad, elevandose libremente hacia un reconocimiento nuevo y la aceptación de la individualidad verdadera como expresión de la Mente divina. "Para los sentidos materiales todo es materia" explica Mrs. Eddy en las páginas 217 y 218 de su obra MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS) "pero si se espiritualiza el pensamiento humano, nuestras convicciones cambian: porque los sentidos espirituales perciben nuevas vistas, en las cuales la naturaleza se convierte en Espíritu; y Espíritu es Dios, y Dios es bueno."

Aunque el Maestro dijo: "En el mundo tendréis tribulación", añadió inmediatamente su gran afirmación tan alentadora, "tened buen ánimo; yo he vencido al mundo." Es verdad que en el mundo material cosechamos tribulaciones de nuestra erronea siembra mental,—demasiado bien saben eso los mortales. Por eso anhelan tanto librarse del yugo de las supuestas leyes materiales; y encuentran que no hay alegría como aquella que proviene de seguir las huellas del Maestro, venciendo al mundo, es decir, venciendo los pensamientos que forman el mundo—la creencia en una voluntad y en un poder distinto de Dios, el bien; la creencia en un hombre material que no fué creado a la semejanza de Dios; la creencia en un universo de constante mal gobierno. El entendimiento y la afirmación persistente de la perfección de la Mente divina, la realidad siempre presente, y de su gobierno son los únicos medios por los cuales podemos anular las protestas procedentes del argumento de la mente carnal, que siempre intercede por los sentidos materiales a favor de todo lo que es mudable y mortal.

Los relatos de la Biblia demuestran que muchas de las enfermedades, dolencias y condiciones desgraciadas que fueron consideradas en aquel tiempo y aun hoy día como incurables, parecían muy reales a los que se acercaron al Maestro para ser curados; pero sus firmes convicciones se demostraron como infundadas y fueron refutadas completamente, cuando Jesús empezó a combatirlas por medio de su entendimiento de los hechos fundamentales acerca de la Mente divina como infinita y gobernando el universo. Se ha demostrado que este método de sobreponerse a las adversidades se puede emplear aún hoy en día por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana.

Para aquellos que por mucho tiempo han estado sin una confianza definida y demostrable en Dios, que se han visto reducidos a la debilidad por su confianza en causas y resultados erroneos y materiales, que parecen pasar por una serie de dificultades interminables,—¿no les debe de parecer que han nacido de nuevo, cuando logren la comprensión de que Dios, siendo el Principio divino, está siempre a nuestro alcance, infalible en poder y inerrable en su sabiduría, —cuando, por medio de su confianza en este poder, puedan llegar a ser de nuevo activos y tener confianza en sí mismos, encontrando todas las cosas que les sean necesarias en la seguridad de pensamientos correctos?

Ahora, lo mismo que entonces, las penas del mundo ceden, como el Maestro lo probó y lo prometió, ante el "Espíritu de verdad", el Consolador divino.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

City Square

Over the Square
A yellow moon
Swings high;
Looks down on the town
From a mellow sky.

Spring will be soon!

A hundred sparrows take the air;
Fidget and flutter
Along the bare bough.

Spring is now! Spring is now! . . .

—LEONORA SPEYER, in *The Lyric.*

Gaining the Conviction of Health

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN one believes himself to be ill or unfortunate, one frequently finds it cheering to have another say something bright and encouraging. If the message, however, is not genuinely believed in by the one offering it, and is not accepted as well-grounded, the cheer soon vanishes. In fact, the futility of the effort may leave both the sufferer and the one who would be helpful a little saddened, as though just when a sunbeam was entering at a window a shade had been quickly drawn. The method of encouragement must be mentally sound in order to perform its loving mission.

With an all-embracing compassion Christian Science gives true encouragement. In her textbook on spiritual healing, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has said (p. 460): "Sickness is neither imaginary nor unreal, —that is, to the frightened, false sense of the patient. Sickness is more than fancy; it is solid conviction." And then she adds, with the genuine encouragement drawn from proof, "It is therefore to be dealt with through right apprehension of the truth of being."

It would be impossible to estimate the hope these words have wakened in the thought of many who had been led to believe that in their cases "the truth" which they must be told was some bitterly hard fact, inescapable in the here and now. They had sought healing through many material systems and, failing that, had looked merely for relief, only to be told at last that "nothing more could be done." Then with what longing they have resorted to Christian Science! And a fundamental change has been wrought in the patient's thought by turning it from the finalities of matter to the infinite, eternal possibilities of Mind; from the human sense of defeat to the divine promises and their unfailing power to bless.

When a certain ruler of the Jews came to inquire more of the great Healer's teachings—for he recognized that the many works performed by the Nazarene proved their Principle to be divine—he was told that the import of the works and the teachings was this: "Ye must be born again." How amazed was the questioner when he received this answer! From his material standpoint this was incredible. But the Master's entire ministry proved his meaning to be that the divine Principle is Spirit, divine Mind, and that true selfhood is spiritual, perfect as the divine Principle of all being is perfect. This true concept of man and his Maker, including the genuine recognition of man's relationship to his Maker, is transforming. Before such spiritual comprehension false, material trusts and fears give way, and the new birth begins through the gaining of the consciousness of man's true identity, divinely created and controlled, and therefore neither subject to nor conditioned by matter.

In following this radical system of reasoning from the spiritual basis, the seeker for health in its widest sense of redemption from all baneful circumstances of seeming imperfection and lack, finds that it is wonderfully stimulating and rewarding to put off, as a false yoke, the sense of existence heavy with the confusion, impurity, and limitation of materiality, and to work freely toward the new recognition and acceptance of true individuality as the expression of divine Mind. "To the material sense, everything is matter," Mrs. Eddy explains in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 217, 218); "but spiritualize human thought, and our convictions change: for spiritual sense takes in new views, in which nature becomes Spirit; and Spirit is God, and God is good."

Though the Master said, "In the world ye shall have tribulation," immediately he gave his great, dependable assurance, "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." In the world of materiality we do, indeed, from false mental sowing reap tribulation. Mortals know that only too well. They long to pass from under the yoke of its so-called laws, and find there is no cheer like that which comes from following the Master's way of overcoming the world, namely, by overcoming the thoughts that make up the world—belief in a will and power unlike God, good; belief in a material man not made in God's likeness; belief in a universe of constant misrule. The understanding and unflagging affirmation of Mind's perfection, ever present reality, and rule are the only means by which we may annul the protestations sent forth from the carnal argument that always pleads the case for material sense, for all that is mutable and mortal.

Scriptural records show that many of the diseases, infirmities, and evil conditions deemed then and still generally held to be incurable had seemed very real to those who came to the Master; but their solid convictions were proved baseless, and were entirely overcome as he dealt with them through his realization of the fundamental fact of Mind as infinite and all-ruling. This way of overcoming is being proved possible of accomplishment today through Christian Science.

To those who have long been without any definite, demonstrable trust in God, who have been rendered seemingly helpless through their trust in false material causes and results, who seem to experience almost unintermitted trouble, must it not seem to such that they are reborn when they attain to the consciousness that God, as divine Principle, is always available, unfailing in power, unerring in wisdom; when they are enabled by means of trust in this power to become confidently active again and to find all things needful in the security of right thinking?

Now, as then, the woes of the world give way, as the Master proved and promised, before "the Spirit of truth," the divine Comforter.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Behind the Nursery Gate

It was not, I suppose, an artistic home, though it was loyally true to the fashion of its time. There was a round, rosewood table in the middle of the drawing-room, and like the radii of a circle, an array of illustrated books ranged round the edge—Gray's *Elegy*, *The Parables of the Gospel*, Bewick's *Birds*, the *Life and Works of Edwin Landseer*, and *Gems of European Art*. In the center of the table, on a bead mat, stood a vase of flowers; on the mantelpiece candlesticks with crystal lustres, and hand-screens in beadwork to keep the heat of the fire from a too sensitive face. The pictures on the walls were chromolithographs, of birds'-nests with eggs in them, and bright-cheeked cottage maidens; but much better than these, though we did not know it at the time, were our mother's own water colours, fresh, sunny landscapes and studies in still-life. The dining-room, with its regiment of mahogany and big padded armchairs by the fire, was the principal living-room, to which we were all in turn admitted, as soon as we had passed through the elementary nursery stage, and could be trusted to do our lessons quietly, or play with our toys without quarrelling. Until that time arrived, we spent most of the day upstairs, in the top storey, behind a firmly-bolted gate, that looked down upon a steep and perilous descent. That little locked gate was our first discipline in the eternal problem of exile. We could not climb it; we hardly dared look over it; when once it was closed upon us our liberty was at an end. It was inalienably typical of much that was to come hereafter.

For the little gate at the top of the stairs soon came to represent, to the dawning experience of the nursery, the barrier between two worlds—the world of home and the world outside; and two familiar and friendly figures shaped themselves gradually in the imagination as guardians of the two domains. . . . In short, within four years there were four children behind the nursery gate; and "Budge," the nurse, was apt to bear a distracted expression upon her bright rosy face, shining with cold water and hard soap, until she had got the whole company washed and dressed, and breakfast smoking on the table.

Of the two guardians, outdoor and in, "Budge" was the indoor autocrat; and a wiser, kinder, more conscientious disciplinarian can never have been granted to the help of childhood. . . . She was our devoted friend for over forty years. Her patience and good nature were inexhaustible; but, if there was ever any time when the pressure of duty clouded her brow, it was immediately after breakfast; and experience soon decided that that was a good time to escape downstairs and slip across the paved yard to the saddle-room, where one was always sure of welcome. For there lived the outdoor guardian of the home, Self, the coachman — a neat, dapper figure, then, with sandy side whiskers and a perennial smile that defied wind, weather, and every disappointment of the long day's "round." There after breakfast he was always to be found, cleaning bits and stirrups in a blue, hooped bucket, and singing songs, the like of which were never to be heard within doors. In later years I have often wondered what sort of poets and composers can have collaborated upon those wonderfully sentimental and illogical ballads. Were they ever printed? How did Self learn them? Are they, perhaps, being sung by other lips even now, in scattered regions of which the singer and his child-hearer will never know? At any rate, they were the first entertainment of which memory bears record, the first concert, the very first "variety show."—ARTHUR WAUGH, in "One Man's Road. Being a Picture of Life in a Passing Generation." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart).

Maine Revisited

Where the pine trees meet the waters,
Dashing up their sparkling spray,
And the purple hills of Camden
Glow across the sunset bay.

Isles of Maine, once more we greet you,
Bathed in golden sunset light;
Pine-clad hills, again your blessing
Rests upon us through the night.

Shining sails and curling mist-wreaths,
Breezes soft and cool and sweet,
Hills and islands, where the waters
Bathe the rugged pine trees' feet.

In our hearts, through all the winter,
Ye shall rise at memory's call,
And your pictures crown our hearth-stone
While around the snow-flakes fall.

—ARTHUR D. ROPES, in "Even So Come and Other Poems." (Boston: Bruce Humphries.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1933

MARKET HAS QUIET RALLY AFTER DROP

Stocks Regain Equilibrium and Move Along on Even Keel

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Renewed stability appeared in the financial markets today, after yesterday's setbacks.

Stocks, bonds and in the commodities, wheat, actually showed intervals of firmness.

Progress in securities was meager however, and the stock market turned rather spotty after midday, with utilities encountering some selling. Reports of progress in dealing with the Michigan banking situation were encouraging, and steel trade reviews were distinctly optimistic. There was a tendency in Wall Street to reserve decision on the National Transportation committee report.

Prices in the late trading were inclined to some irregularity. Utilities were heavy with most industrials and rails steady to firm. Consolidated Gas dropped about 3 points while Public Service of New Jersey sagged about a point. U. S. Steel, Case, American Telephone, Great Western Sugar and Seabord Oil advanced fractions to a point.

Turnover approximated 800,000 shares.

Railroad presidents and insurance heads said they had not yet had time to study the report of the National Transportation Committee, and withheld comment. Such informal discussions as developed in Wall Street, however, indicated that the financial community was more or less in sympathy with the committee's statements on the necessity of scaling down unwieldy and obsolete capital structures. Also, the committee's recommendation that the Government abandon fostering of competition by supporting such competing services as waterways at public expense was applauded in a number of quarters.

Telephone Situation

Up until a few weeks ago, Wall Street had been inclined to look for a reduction in American Telephone's $9 annual rate, perhaps to $7, but President Gifford's annual report, issued last week, was interpreted as indicating clearly that the regular disbursement would be made. While earnings have fallen considerably under dividends, the company has made marked progress in effecting economies, and station losses in January, amounting to about 100,000, were approximately the same as December, and much fewer than last summer.

The sugar issues have been gradually creeping up of late, in response to a firmer raw sugar market, and a better statistical position in the industry. Sharp curtailment is expected in the next Javan crop. Selling of the utilities was thought in brokerage circles to be partly for short account, based on recent discussions of price and rate reductions.

Bond Prices Firmer

Although U. S. Government obligations eased further today, the bond market as a whole enjoyed a firmer footing following yesterday's sharp break.

Action of rail obligations commanded more than usual attention because of publication of the long-awaited report of the National Transportation Committee. The response was general firmness, although there were few extensive rebounds from yesterday's lows. There were many fractional recoveries, however, affecting such roads as Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri Pacific and New York Central.

Utilities were less inclined to rally, and several suffered additional losses of a point or so, but these movements were offset by moderate gains in American Telephone, International Telegraph and Postal Telegraph loans.

Domestic industrial obligations were steadier with narrow gains in many of the better class. The foreign group again showed marked irregularity through all divisions. Argentine 6s were weak, dropping several points, and several of the German issues lost a point or more.

DIVIDENDS

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., declared a dividend of 10 per cent in stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Jan. 12.

Pennick & Ford, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable March 13 to stock of record Feb. 27.

Hathaway Bakeries, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Union Twist Drill Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 31 to stock of record March 20.

Procter & Gamble Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the 5 per cent preferred stock, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 24.

J. J. Newberry Company declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents on common share, as reduced from 25 cents paid in the previous quarter. The dividend is payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Holders of the $6 cumulative preferred stock of Chicago District Electric Generating Corporation, controlled by Commonwealth Edison and other companies are advised that directors have declared a dividend of $4.50 a share on the stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 15. This payment represents the unpaid accrued quarterly dividends payable Sept. 1, 1932 and Dec. 1, 1932, aggregating $2 per share and a quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share payable March 1 1933.

Marine Midland Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable March 31 to stock of record March 1.

William Whitman Company has voted to pay on March 15 to stock of record March 1, the $1.75 preferred dividend due to have been paid on April 1, 1932.

The dividend of 10 per cent in stock declared recently by Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., is payable March 1 to stock of record Jan. 12.

Mathieson Alkali Works declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 3.

Standard Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the $4 preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 28.

John Morrell & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 25.

Southern Colorado Power Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the cumulative 7 per cent preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Montreal Cottons Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Reliance Manufacturing Company of Illinois declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Bank of Nova Scotia declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3.60, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
8½	4		Adams Express	700	4¼	4	4	-¼
15¾	10		Adams Millis	100	10	10	10	-¼
10½	9¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
64½	56		Air Reduction	100	57½	57½	57½	-½
13⅝	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1200	11¾	11¾	11¾	-¼
1¼	1		Allegheny Corp	2100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3½	2½		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2½	2½	2½	
89¾	80½	.61	Allied Chem	3100	87½	87½	87½	-1½
9	6¼		Allis Chalmers	600	7¾	7¾	7¾	-¼
22	20	2	Amerada	100	21½	21½	21½	-½
1½	1⅝		Am Beet Sugar	1100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6	2¾		Am Beet Sug pf	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12	10	.60	Am Brake Shp	10	8	8	8	-½
62⅜	54	4	Am Can	400	10½	10	10	-½
128¾	123½	7	Am Can pf	7100	57½	56¾	56¾	-½
8	8½		Am Car & Fdry	400	121¾	120¾	120¾	-½
8¼	8¼		Am Com Alcohol	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
14	9¾		Am & For Pow	2100	8¼	8	8	-¼
9½	8¾		Am & For Pow pf	400	11¾	11¾	11¾	-¼
3¼	2¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	300	3	3	3	
8¼	7¼		Am Hide & L	300	7	6¾	7	-¼
32	25	6	Am Ice	100	29	29	29	-3
8¾	6¾		Am Ice pf	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	
9½	5½		Am International	100	25	25	25	-¾
21½	14½	2½	Am Power & Lt	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
7⅝	6		Am P&L 5½ pf	1400	6	5¾	5¾	-¼
8¾	8		Am Radiator	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	-¼
10⅝	7¾		Am Rolling Mill	1200	8	8	8	-¼
14⅝	11¾		Am Smelt & Ref	2100	13¾	13¾	13¾	-¼
7⅝	5¾		Am Steel Fdries	1500	6¾	6¾	6¾	-¼
38¼	31⅞	3½	Am Stores	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	-¼
27½	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	33½	33½	33½	-½
100⅝	98½	9	Am Tel & Tel	800	98¾	98¾	98¾	-¾
18⅝	15⅝		Am Type F pf	8100	101½	100½	100½	-1
19½	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	10	12	12	12	
5⅝	4		Am Woolen	100	14½	14½	14½	-¼
36⅝	23½		Am Woolen pf	200	4	4	4	
8¾	6⅞		Anaconda Cop	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	-¼
12	10¾	1	Archer Daniels	1100	10¾	10¾	10¾	-¼
1⅝	1⅜		Armour Ill A	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	-¼
1¼	1⅛		Armour Ill B	700	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8¼	7½		Armour Ill pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2⅛	1⅛		Arnold Constable	400	8¾	8	8¾	
25	20½		Asso Dry G 1pf	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
46¼	39		Atchison T&SF	200	39½	39½	39½	-½
66	54½	5	Atchison pf	6400	42¾	41¾	42	-¼
23⅝	17½		Atl Coast Line	400	65	65	65	-½
17½	15¼	1	Atl Refining	1100	23¾	22⅝	22⅝	-¾
58½	40	4½	Auburn Auto	1100	15¾	15¾	15¾	-¼
1	⅞		Austin Nichols	4100	40¾	39¾	40	-¼
7¾	5¾		Aviation Corp Del	2400	6	5¾	5¾	-¼

—B—

6¼	4⅛		Baldwin Loco	400	5¾	5½	5⅝	
13¾	11		Baldwin Loco pf	20	12½	12½	12½	-½
11¾	8¾		Balt & Ohio	2600	10¾	10¼	10¾	-¼
14	10½		Balt & Ohio pf	1100	12¾	12	12	-¼
73	61	6½	Bamberger pf	10	51	51	51	
20¾	20		Bangor & Aroos	100	73	73	73	
4¼	3¾		Barnsdall A	1400	3¾	3¾	3¾	
4¾	3½		Belding Hem	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11⅛	8¾		Bendix Aviation	1200	8¾	8¾	8¾	-¼
16⅞	13¾		Best & Co	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	-¼
33⅝	28		Bethlehem Steel	900	13⅝	13	13⅛	-¼
18	12		Beth Steel pf	400	31	30½	30½	-½
26⅝	19¾	2†	Bohn Alum & Br	100	12	12	12	
9¾	7¾		Borden	2700	21¼	20¾	21	-¼
11	9		Borg Warner	500	7¾	7¼	7¼	-¼
3½	3¼		Boston & Maine	100	9	9	9	-¼
9	3¾		Briggs Mfg	600	4	3¾	4	
38	28½		Briggs & Strat	100	8	8	8	-¼
82	72	5	Brooklyn Man T	3500	38¼	37¼	37½	-¾
35½	30	7	Brooklyn Un Gas	4000	73	72	72½	-¾
2¼	1		Bucyrus E pf	30	30	30	30	-1
8	3¾		Budd Mfg	100	1	1	1	
2¼	1⅞		Budd Mfg pf	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	
8¼	7¾	.40	Budd Wheel	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	-¼
3¾	2¾		Burroughs Add	1100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	-½
9	6		Bush Terminal	100	3	3	3	
1½	1		Bush Term deb	30	6	6	6	
15	11¾		Butte & Superior	100	1	1	1	
			Byers	400	11½	11¼	11½	-¼

—C—

10¾	8½		Calif Packing	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	-⅛
14⅝	8½	1	Calumet & Hecla	600	2¼	2	2¼	
50	39¼		Canadian Pacific	500	8¾	8½	8¾	
9	6¾	.50	Case Thresh	4500	10	9¾	9¾	-¼
60	48½	4	Case Thresh pf	16500	61½	60¼	60¾	-¾
9¼	6¼		Caterpillar Trac	40	49¾	48½	49¾	
19⅜	14	1½	Celanese Corp	500	6¾	6¾	6¾	-¼
3⅜	2¼		Central Aguirre	400	6	5¾	5¾	
8¼	5½		Century Ribbon	300	19¼	18½	18½	-¾
20⅞	17¾		Cerro de Pasco	800	7¾	7¾	7¾	-¼
20¾	14¾	2	Checker Cab Mfg	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	-¼
30½	26½	2½	Chesapeake Corp	10000	18¾	17¼	17¾	-¼
3	2¼		Ches & Ohio	14500	28¼	27¾	27¾	-¼
8¾	5¼		Chi & Gt West	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2¾	1⅞		Chi & Gt W pf	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	
3½	2½		Chi Mil & St P	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	
6¼	3¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9¼	5¼		Chi & Nwestern	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	-¼
3½	2¾		Chi & N'west pf	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5¾	3½		Chi Pneu Tool	200	7	7	7	
8½	5½		Chi Rock Isl & P	300	3	2¾	3	
17¼	10⅝		Chi RI & P 7%	200	4	4	4	-¼
12½	11	2	Chrysler	200	41¼	41¼	41¼	-¼
52½	49	2	City Ice & Fuel	20000	11¾	11¾	11¾	-¼
		6½	City Ice & F pf	1500	11¼	11¼	11¼	-¼
13	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	30	52¾	51	51	-¾
17¾	13¼	1	Columbia Gas	200	13	12	12	-¼
10⅝	9⅛		Columbia Pic vtc	10000	13¾	13½	13⅝	-¼
35¾	27¾	2	Columbian Carb	200	29¼	29¼	29¼	-¼
			Comm Credit	1200	30	29½	29¾	-¼
76½	72	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	300	43¾	43¾	43¾	-¾
24½	23		Comm Cred A	100	73	73	73	-¼
25	18½	2	Comm Inv Tr	600	23¾	23	23¾	-¼
97¾	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	800	22¾	22	22¾	-¼
12½	9¾	.60	Comm Solvents	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	
2⅞	2		Comwith & So	9500	10½	10⅛	10⅛	-¼
50	35	6	Comwith & S 6pf	12500	95	95	95	-1
8¾	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	35½	35¼	35¼	-¼
4¼	1¾		Consol Film Ind	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅞	6		Consol Film I pf	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	
63¼	48	4	Consol Gas	10	9½	9¾	9¾	
99	94½	5	Consol Gas pf	35000	51½	48	48¾	-1¼
5½	3		Consol Laundries	1000	95	94½	94¾	-¼
5⅝	5⅛		Consol Oil	2500	4	3¾	3¾	
			Consol Textile	8000	5½	5¼	5¼	-⅛
⅝	¼		Container B	600	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1¾	1¼		Cont Baking A	300	¾	¾	¾	
42¼	38½	4	Cont Baking pf	200	39¾	39¾	39¾	
5¼	5	2	Cont Can	400	39½	39	39	-¼
17¼	14⅞	1.20	Cont Can pf	1200	99½	99¼	99¼	-¾
2¾	1½		Cont Diam Fibre	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	
3¾	2¾		Cont Insurance	200	34¾	34¾	34¾	-¼
1¾	1		Cont Motors	800	15¼	15	15¼	-¼
5⅝	5¼		Cont Oil	200	11½	11½	11½	
56¾	52	3	Corn Products	2000	53¾	53½	53½	-¼
4¼	3½		Coty	1500	5¾	5½	5¾	
24	17½		Crucible Steel pf	500	41¾	41¾	41¾	-¼
38⅞	24¾	2†	Cream of Wheat	20	20	18¾	20	
2	1½		Cuban Am Sug	100	26½	26½	26½	-½
23½	21	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	-¼
11⅞	7½		Curtis Publishg	200	21¾	21	21	-¼
48⅝	35	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	73¾	73¾	73¾	-¼
3⅝	1⅝		Curtiss-Wright	2300	3¾	3¾	3¾	

—D—

47¾	1		Davison Chem	800	13⅝	13	13⅜	-¼
58¼	45	6	Del & Hudson	7500	48	47	47	-1¼
23⅜	20½		Del Lack & W	9500	23⅞	22½	23	-⅜
71½	63	6	Detroit Edison	300	68½	68¼	68¼	-¾
19¼	18¼	1	*Diamond Match	500	18¾	18½	18¾	-¼
15¾	12⅛	1†	Dome Mines	1000	14¾	14¾	14¾	-⅛
15⅜	13	1.50†	Dominion Stores	200	13½	13	13	
13⅜	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1200	11	10¾	10¾	-¼
3¾	2½		Dresser B	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	
41½	34½	2	du Pont de Nem	12500	36¼	35½	35⅝	-¾

—E—

61¾	54	3	Eastman Kodak	800	56	54¾	54¾	-1
6	4½		Eaton Axle & Sp	500	5¼	5	5¼	-¼
	½		Elkhorn Schfld	200	½	½	½	
20½	15	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1000	15¾	15	15½	-¼
7¾	4½		Elec & Mus Ind	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	
20½	12½	2.34	Elec Pow & Lt	1900	13¼	13	13	-¼
18¾	11¼	2	Elec Pow & L pf	300	14¼	13½	14	-¼
25½	22⅜	2	El Pw&L 5½pf	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	-¼
33	26	5½	Elec Stg Battery	200	23	22¾	23	-¼
11	8¾	1½	Engineers PS wr	100	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	-⅛
6½	5		Equitable Off Bldg	500	9	8¾	9	
			Erie RR	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	-⅛

—F—

14	10¾		Fairbanks M pf					
10½	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	10	12	12	12	
18⅝	15½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	9½	9½	9½	-½
56	47¼	2½	First Nat Stores	200	48½	48½	48½	-½
20⅜	17¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	1900	15½	15½	15½	-½
3¼	2½		Foundation	700	18	17¾	18	-¼
1¾	1½		Fox Film A	100	3½	3½	3½	-¼
23⅞	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	100	1½	1½	1½	-¼
26⅜	22¼	2	*Freeport Texas	1200	22¾	22¼	22¾	-¼

—G—

9	6½		Gamewell	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	-¼
19¾	16⅝	1	Gen Am Tk Car	600	17¾	17¾	17¾	-¼
15¼	13	2	Gen Baking	2400	14⅝	14	14⅛	-⅜
105⅛	105	8	Gen Baking pf	10	105	105	105	
2¼	2⅛		Gen Bronze	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
16¾	12¾	.40	Gen Electric	3700	13½	13	13⅛	-¼
27¾	22⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	11⅞	11¾	11¾	-¼
1½	1	2	Gen Foods	1700	23½	23¼	23⅜	-¼
14¾	10	8c	Gas & E A	400	37½	37½	37½	-¾
41¾	38½	3	Gen G&E 8% A	30	10	10	10	
14⅞	11¾	1	Gen Mills	100	41½	41½	41½	-½
77¼	70	5	Gen Motors	22500	13	12¼	12½	-¼
3½	2¾		Gen Mot 5% pf	100	70½	70½	70½	-½
20¾	13¼	1	Gen Out Ad	200	19¼	19¼	19¼	-¼
2¾	1½		Gen Ry Signal	300	3	3	3	
20½	15	1	Gen Realty	200	19½	19¼	19½	-¼
75	70½	5	Gillette Saf Raz	3400	15¾	15¼	15⅝	-¼
16⅛	13⅝	1.20	Gillette S R pf	300	15¾	15¼	15⅜	-¼
21⅝	20¼		Gold Dust	200	70½	70¼	70¼	-¼
15⅝	10⅝		Goodrich	200	14	14	14	-¼
45	27½	2	Goodyear	1300	4¼	4	4	-⅛
13¾	11		Goodyear 1pf	700	11¾	11½	11½	-¼
2½	1⅝		Gotham Silk Hos	200	32	32	32	-½
3¾	2¾		Graham Paige	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	-¼
21¾	16¾	1	Grand Union	1800	18½	18	18	-¼
11⅞	7⅝		Grant (WT)	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	-¼
10½	7		Great Nor pf	1300	9	8¾	9	-¼
1¼	⅞		Great West Sug	3300	10¼	9¾	9¾	-⅜
			Grigsby-Grunow	300	1	⅞	⅞	

—H—

			Hack W pf A	40	27	27	27	
			Hahn D E pf	200	10	10	10	
			Hanna (MA) pf	10	51	51	51	
			Hercules Powd pf	20	94¾	93	93	
			Hershey Choc	100	49	49	49	-2
169	145	9	Holland Furnace	200	54½	54½	54½	-4½
15¾	12¼		Homestake Min	900	16	15¾	15¾	-¼
3¼	2½		Houston Oil	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	
7¾	5½	.40	Howe Sound	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	-¼
5½	3¾	5	Hud & Man pf	300	7	7	7	
3½	2¼		Hudson Motor	100	38	38	38	
			Hupp Motors	300	4	4	4	

—I—

15¼	11¼		Inn Central	1100	13½	12¾	13¼	-¼
38¾	28¼	2	Indus Rayon	3000	36	34¾	35¾	-¼
31⅛	22	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	300	23	22	22	-¼
3⅛	2⅛		Inspiration Cop	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
7⅛	4¾		Insurancshare Md	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
1⅜	1		Interboro Ray T	1500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
97½	87½	6	Int Agr Corp	100	5¼	5	5	-¼
4⅛	2⅞	.20	Int Business M	400	88¾	87¾	88¾	-1¼
5	⅝		Int Carriers	200	3¾	3½	3½	-¼
6	4		Int Combustion	200	½	½	½	
25¼	17¼	1.20	Int Combus pf	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	-¼
88	80	7	Int Harvester	4300	18⅝	17¾	17¾	-¾
8	⅝		Int Hydroelec	100	86½	86½	86½	
1¾	1¼		Int Merc Marine	200	6¼	4¾	4¾	-¼
4⅜	2½		Int Nickel	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	-¼
42	40¼	6	Int Paper 7%	2300	7¾	7½	7½	-¼
8	5¾		Int Pr Ink pf	10	3	3	3	-¼
18⅝	15½	1½	Int Rys C A pf	10	40½	40½	40½	
4	3¼		Int Salt	10	7	7	7	-¼
37¾	24¾	2	Int Shoe	100	16	16	16	
14⅜	11¼		Int Silver	300	36¾	36½	36½	-¼
40	28¼	4	Int Silver pf	200	12	11¾	11¾	-¼
8½	8¾		Int Tel & Tel	110	22	22¼	22	

—J—

23¾	18¼		Johns Manville	900	19¼	18¼	18½	-⅛
			Johns Man pf					
			Jones & L'lin pf	10	62	62	62	
				10	37	37	37	

—K—

8¾	7¾		Kayser (J) & Co					
2	1¼		Kelly-Springfield	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	-¼
5¾	4		Kelvinator Corp	700	4¼	4	4¼	
10⅞	6¼		Kennecott Cop	1700	8¾	8¾	8¾	-¼
19⅝	18¼	1	Kroger Groc & B	1700	17¼	16½	16½	-¾

—L—

14⅜	10½		Lehigh Val RR	1200	13¼	12	12	-1
47¾	41½	2.40	Lehman Corp	400	43½	42	42	-1¼
9¾	8¾		Libbey-Owens-F	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	
14½	10		Lima Loco Wks	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
21½	14¾	3	Loew's Inc	400	13¾	13	13¼	-¼
14⅝	8¾		Loew's pf	2800	15½	14¾	15	-¼
3½	3⅛		Loft Inc	400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-¼
19¾	17	1¾	Long Bell Lum A	800	20¾	20¼	20¾	-¼
33	31½		Louisville G&E A	300	17¼	17¼	17¼	-¼
			Louisville & N	500	17¾	17¾	17¾	-¼
8½	8		Louisiana Oil	6400	29	27½	28⅝	-¼
17⅛	16¾		Ludlum Steel	200	¾	¾	¾	
			Ludlum Stl cv pf	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	-¼

—M—

18⅛	16¾	3	McCall Corp					
23⅛	16¼	1½†	McIntyre Porcu	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	-¼
51¾	44¾	4	McKeesport Tin	6700	23½	23¾	23¾	-¼
		1	McLellan Stores	800	49¼	48¾	48¾	-¼
30¾	14½		Mack Trucks	300	15	15	15	-¼
18¾	11¾		Mallinckrodt	400	18½	18	18	-¼
16⅜	6		Man Ely grid	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1	⅝		Man Ely ms	20	18¼	18¼	18¼	-¼
8	5¾		Man Elvist	1700	8¾	8¾	8¾	-¼
11⅞	9¼	.80	Maracaibo Oil	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	-¼
3⅝	3¼		Marine Mid	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	
41¾	34½		Marmon Motor	700	9¾	9¾	9¾	-¼
17⅞	14½	1.50	Marshall Field	400	23¾	23¾	23¾	-¼
1⅝	1¼		Mathieson Alkali	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	
30¾	14¼		Maytag pf ww	3000	13¾	14½	13	-1
1	1		Miami Cop	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3¾	3¾		Mid-Cont Pet	100	2	2	2	
1	1		Penn Coal&Coke	100	28	28	28	-1
1⅝	¾		Penn Dixie Cem	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
27¾	24¼	1.80	Penney (JC)	2800	25	24

NEW WOOL CLIP STARTS SEASON ON LOWER BASE

Boston Buys Arizona Clip Considerably Under Figure Set Year Ago

The attention of the wool trade is turning more and more to the new clip in Arizona, where the first wools of the country are shorn each year.

Several clips of the earlier shorn wools in and around Phoenix, Ariz., have been purchased by members of the Boston wool trade, during the last week, at prices which mean about 32@34 cents, clean basis, landed Boston.

The first of these purchases was calculated to cost, clean basis, laid down Boston, a scant 32 cents. The second, bought last Saturday, also for Boston account, is understood to have cost the buyer 11½ cents or about 33 cents, clean landed, Boston, for some 3000 fleeces (about 21,000 pounds). The third clip, bought yesterday, was also taken by a Boston house at 9 cents, or about 34 cents, clean basis, for about 40,000 pounds of wool.

New Clip Prices Lower

These prices appear to have set the buying level for wools of short to fair French combing fine and fine medium grade out of the new clip for the time being. They are considerably under the opening level of prices made at the commencement of the season last year.

The new clip of 1933 in this country is estimated at some 300,000,000 pounds of shorn wool plus some 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds of pulled wools. Last year, the clip was estimated at about 340,000,000 pounds of shorn and some 60,000,000 pounds of pulled wools. The peak of production in this country was in 1931, when the shorn wool production reached a total of 367,000,000 pounds and the pulled wool amounted to some 65,000,000 pounds.

The clip for 1933 is about equal to the production of 1929.

The demand from the mills has slackened somewhat. There has been a very good call for women's wear in wool for the Easter trade.

Prices for the semi-manufactures of wool, also—yarns and tops—are easier, and especially is this true of tops, which have declined about two cents a pound from the finer qualities in the last two or three weeks. Some very good fine tops in oil may now be had at 54@55 cents, while warp descriptions are quoted at about 58 cents for tops to spin 50s count.

Fine Medium Sales

There have been some sales of fine and fine medium wools out of territory descriptions, which have been bringing about 36@40 cents for fair to choice French combing original bag wool. For graded wool of French combing type 40@41 cents is quoted, and for staple fine graded wools up to 45 cents has been made this week, with Ohio delaine selling at 18@18½ cents in the grease.

Three-eighths and quarter-blood combing wools have been a bit softer, Ohio-Michigan types being quoted at about 19½@20 cents for the finer and 18½@19 cents for the lower quality. Territory three-eighths combing wools are quotable at about 37@39 cents and quarters at about 34@35 cents, clean basis.

There is a moderate business all the while for scoured wools for the woolen mills. Stained B supers have been in demand at about 33 cents for good wool and white wools have been sold at 35@37 cents. There has been some demand for western scoured A supers at about 37@38 cents. Fine A supers have been sold in the range of 42@45 cents.

Carpet Wools Slow

Noils and wastes have been in light demand, and prices are barely firm. Carpet wools have been slow of sale. The mills which showed their new lines for the summer season recently have had a rather indifferent response from the buyers thus far. Prices are hardly changed.

The foreign markets have shown a further easing tendency this week amounting to about 1 cent a pound, clean basis, for fine wools. Thus, best 64-70s combing wools have been sold in Australia on a basis equivalent to about 28 cents, clean basis, in bond at Boston and super 64s at about 1 cent less. Japan and the Continent have been the chief buyers at the sales in Melbourne and Sydney this week.

There is little change reported from the River Platte markets. At the sale in Wellington, New Zealand, Feb. 11, super 48-50s were costing the equivalent laid down Boston, clean basis, of 18.8 cents; super 44-46s, about 13¾ cents and super 40-44s, about 13 cents.

There has been a modest call for mohair. Some adult hair in the original bags has been sold in a modest way at 12 cents. Some Texas kid hair in the original sacks has been sold at 30 cents.

COTTON PRICES STEADY

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Cotton was quiet today, with traders awaiting further development of farm relief legislation in Washington. The market was sensitive to small orders either way. An early advance of 7 to 10 points on trade buying and covering was followed by reactions, but prices steadied later with the mid-afternoon market quiet at 6.08 for May, or about 2 to 6 points net higher on active months.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	62	62
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	33	32½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	25¾	25
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	13½	13½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33	32¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	80	79
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	85½	85½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	69¾	69½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	106	105
Amer T&T 4s '36	103	103
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	105¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¾	106
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	104½	104
Amer T&T 5s '65	104	103¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¼	105½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	65¼	65¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79¾	79½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	72½	72
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	76	76
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	86¾	86¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94	93¾
Atch T&SF 4s '09	80	80
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	19	19
Atlantic Coast Line uni 4½s '64	53½	53½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	54	53¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	83	82¼
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '50	55	55
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	74	72¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	66	65
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	30¾	29¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	42¾	41
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '30	67¾	67¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	86¾	86¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	46	45
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '58 B	107⅞	107⅞
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	92	91¾
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	65	65
Boston & Maine 5s '67	69	69
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106¼	106¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	93½	93½
Bklyn Un El 1s 5s '50	84	84
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	111	110½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	106½	106½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	104¼	104¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	41½	41½
Bur Cedar R & N 5s '34	47½	47½
Bush Term con 5s '55	20¾	20
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	45	45
By Products Coke 5½s '45	44	44
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	65	65
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	83	82¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	83½	83½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	83	82¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83½	83½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	86¾	86¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	87¼	87⅛
Can North deb 6½s '46	98¼	98
Can North deb 7s '40	99½	99
Can Pacific deb 4s	57	56½
Can Pacific 5s '44	82½	82
Can Pacific 5s '54	72	72
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	91	90¾
Cen Branch Un Pac 4s	35	35
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	11	11
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	106	106
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	70	70
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	80½	79½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	59	59
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	95	95
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	87½	87½
Certainteed 5½s '48	36½	36¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	71¼	70¾
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	92	92
Ches & O 4½s B	91	91
Chicago B & Q 4 Ill div '49	97¼	97¼
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	90¾	90¾
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93	93
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	104⅜	104⅜
Chicago Great West 4s '59	33	32
Chicago Ind & StP gen 4s '89	45¾	45¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4⅝	4½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	17⅞	17¼
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	40	39¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	17½	17¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	11½	11
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	44½	44½
Chicago & Nw 5½s '37 sta	49	49
Chicago & Nw 4½s C 2037	17½	17⅜
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	63½	63
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	23½	23½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	23⅞	23½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	12¼	11⅝
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	49½	49
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	101	101
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	101½	101½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113½	113½
Childs Co 5s '43	38½	38½
Chile Copper 5s '47	41	41
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	99	99
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	103¾	102½
Cin Un T 5s '61 '57	102¾	102½
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	76	76
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	52	52
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	45	44¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	64	64
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	69½	69½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	83¼	83¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May 83	83	83
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	99¾	99¾
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100¾	100¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	7⅞	7⅞
Con Gas 4½s '51	100¼	100¼
Con Gas 5s '57	102½	102
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105⅝	105¼
Consumers Pow uni 5s '53	105	105
Container Corp 5s ct '43	20	19
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	103½	102
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	12½	12¼
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	16	15
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	84¾	84¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99¾	99¾
Detroit Ed 5s '52	99¾	99½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	82½	82
Dold Packing 6s '42	67	67
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	59½	59½
Dul & I Range 5s '37	102½	102½
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104¾	104¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	106⅛	106¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	27	26¼
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	48	47½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27	26½
Fla East Coast 5s '74 ct	3¼	3¼
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	100	99½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103½	103½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	1½	1½
Goodrich 6s '45	40½	40½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	72	71
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	78½	78½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	96⅝	96¼
Grand Ty Ry Can 7s '40	100	99¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	54⅜	53
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	30	29
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	30¾	30¾
Houston Oil 5½s '40	46½	46½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	33	33
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106½	105⅞
Ill Central 4s '53	47½	47½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	37	36¼
Ill Central 6½s '36	70¾	70¾
Ill Central C&ULⅭNO 5s A '63	47½	47½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100	100
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	80	80
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	35	33¼
Interlak Iron Corp 5s '51	41⅜	41½
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	57¼	57¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	18¼	18¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	66¼	66
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	58¼	58¼
Int ⅜ G Nor 6s '52	22½	22½
Int MBer Mar col 6s '41	35½	35½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	46½	46½
Int Paper 6s '55	12	11¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	45¾	45¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	27½	26¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	31½	30⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	20½	20
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	85	84¾
Inv Equity Corp 5s B ww '48	85	83
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	63	63
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	103½	103
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	58	57
Kan City So rgf 5s '50	55	55
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	93	92½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	88	88
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	93¾	93
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	81	81
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	40	40
Loew's Inc 6s '41	67¾	67
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	28¼	28
L&N uni 4s '40	88½	88
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	70	70
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	35¼	35¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	32	32
Meade 6s '45 ww	47¾	47½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	86	85
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	91	91
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	37⅝	37⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	77	77
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	10	9½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A 65	22½	22½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	22½	22
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	22¼	22
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	22	22
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8½	8
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	82½	80½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	55	55
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	81½	80½
Nat Rays Co of Mex 4s '51	1¾	1¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	106	106
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	91	91
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	58	57¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	22½	22½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	67	66⅞
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	66½	66¼
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	43¼	42½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	43	43
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	46½	46
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	87½	86
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	69¼	68¼
NYC M C col 3½s '98	67⅝	67⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	15	15
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	18	17½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	10½	10¼
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	10½	9¾
NY Edison 1s C '51	106½	106½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	113⅝
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	102½	102½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	55	55
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	54½	54½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	40	40
NY NH&H 4½s '67	60	60
NY Out W gen 4s '55	47¾	47¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	59	58½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	103½	103½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107½	107¼
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	28½	28½
N YTel gen 4½s '39	105½	105
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	42½	42½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	104¾	104¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	69½	69½
Norf & Southern rfg A '61	3	3
Norf & W div 4s '44	101¼	101¼
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	98	98
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	11½	11½
Norm Am Co 5s '61	82	81
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	76¾	76¾
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	80	80
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	80	80
Nor Ohio Tr It 6s A '47	104	104
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	85	85
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	74	74
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105½	105½
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	95¼	95¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	85¼	85¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	20	20
Owens Ill Glass 5s	101½	101½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105⅝	105
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106¼	106¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	31	31
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	30½	30½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	10½	10½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	10½	10½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	9½	9½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91	90⅜
Penn Railroad con 4½s	103	103
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	70⅜	69¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	86	86
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	95	94⅜
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	102⅜	102½
Peoria & East inc 4s '90	3¾	3¾
Phillips ePt 5½s '39	71½	71⅛
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	84¾	84¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98¼	98⅛
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	104½	104½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	61	61
Phil & Read C&I 6s '45	38¼	38½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	91	91
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	91	91
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	62¾	62¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	24	23½
Pub Srv E&G 4s	98½	98½
Pub Srv Elec & G 4½s '67	104	104
Pure Oil 5½s '37	75	74
Purity Baking 5s '48	64	64
Read rfg 4½s A '97	89	89
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	54¼	54
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	56	56
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	25	25
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	61	61
St Louis I&M&S 4s Read div '33	49½	47½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9	8¾
St Louis & SF adj 5s ct sta	9	8¾
St Louis & SF A ct	12¾	12¾
St Louis SW 1dg	28½	28½
StP M&M 4½s '33	95¼	95¼
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	61½	60
Shell Union 5s '47	76	75½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	76	76
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	103⅜	103½
Smith A O 5½s '33	100½	100½
Southern Bell Tel&Tel 5s '41	104⅝	104½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	50	50
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	75½	75
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	48	47¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '49 ww	47	46¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	46	46
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	69	69
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	21½	21
Southern Ry con 5s '94	60	60
Southern Ry gen 5½s '56	25	25
Stand Oil N J 5s '46	104⅝	104⅝
Stand Oil N Y 5s '46	99¾	99½
Studebaker 6s '42	35½	35½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	65	65
Texas Corp 5s '44	88	88
Tex & Pac 5s C '78	53½	53½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	25¼	25
Union El L & P 5s '57	103	102⅝
Union Oil Cal 5s C '42	100¼	100¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99¾	99¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	90⅝	90⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	92	91¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	40	38⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	23¼	23¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	28⅝	28⅝
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	10½	10½
Virginia Iron C&C 5s '49	50	50
Virginia Ry 5s '62	102	102
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	44¾	44
Washington Ter 3½s '45	90	90
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	106⅝	106⅝
Western Electric 5s '44	100	100
Western Maryland 4s '52	62	62
Western Maryland 5½s '77	64	64
Western Union 5s '51	49	49
Western Union 5s '60	48	48
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	13	13
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	56½	56½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Feb14	Feb13
3½s '47	103.1	103	103	103.2
1st 4¼s '47	102.24	102.21	102.24	102.24
4th 4¼s '38	103.9	103.7	103.7	103.9
US 3s '55	97.18	97.18	97.18	97.17
US 3½s '49	99.12	99.10	99.10	99.11
US 3½s '43 March	102.2	101.30	102.1	102.2
US 3½s '43 June	101.30	101.30	101.30	102.00
US 3½s '47	102	101.27	102	102.4
US 3¼s '56	106.4	104.4	104.4	104.6
US 4s '54	106.4	105.30	106.4	106.6
US 4¼s '52	109.28	109.22	109.28	109.28

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Chg
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	103⅞		103½	
Argentine Gov 5s '45	52		52	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	43¾		43⅝	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	42½		42½	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	42¼		42½	
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	42¾		42¾	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	42¼		42½	
Australia 4½s '56	72		72	
Australia 5s '55	76½		76½	
Australia 5s '57	76½		76	
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	60		60	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	60½		60½	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96½		96¼	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104¾		104½	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	41¼		41¼	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6		6	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	22½		22	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	23		23	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	19		19	
Bulgaria 7s '67	21		21	
Bulgaria 7½s '68	24½		24½	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	14		14	
Canada 4s	80¾		80⅜	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	97⅛		97⅛	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	97¾		97⅜	
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	9¼		9¼	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	10¾		10¼	
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9½		9½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8¾		8¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	8⅞		8⅞	
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	8¼		8¼	
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8⅞		8⅞	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	34½		34½	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	35		34½	
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	64		64	
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	15		15	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	74¼		74¼	
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	14		13½	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	66¾		66¾	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	84		84	
Dutch Ei sf 6s '62	97¾		97¾	
Fiat 7s '46 war	95		95	
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	62¾		62¾	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	67½		67½	
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100½		100½	
Frankford 6½s '53	38¾		38⅝	
French (Rep) 7s '49	121		121	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124½		124¼	
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	67		67	
Germ CenAg Bk 6s '38	67		66	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	57		55½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	55½		55	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	64¼		63½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 rcts	61¼		61¼	
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	42½		42½	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	56½		55¾	
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	58¾		56¾	
Harpen 6s '49 ww	66½		66¼	
Helsingfors 6½s '60	57⅜		57⅜	
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	19¼		19¼	
Italian Credit Cons 7s '47	96		96	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93¼		93¼	
Italy (King) 7s '51	99¼		99	
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	35		35	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	43		42	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	56		55	
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	19		18¾	
Karstadt 6s '43	33		33	
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	58		58	
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103⅜		103⅜	
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103½		103⅜	
Metro Water 5½s '50	72½		72½	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88¼		87½	
New South Wales 5s '57	74		74	
New South Wales 5s '58	74½		74½	
North German Lloyd 6s '47	50		50	
Norway (King) 5s '63	82		82	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	82		81¾	
Norway (King) 6s '43	88½		88	
Norway (King) 6s '52	86½		86½	
Norwegian El 5½s '57	71½		71	
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	43½		42¾	
Panama (Rep) 5½s' 53	101⅝		101⅝	
Parla-Orleans 7s '58	100		100	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	56½		56½	
Queensland (State) 6s '47	83⅜		83⅜	
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 52	59		59	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	56½		56½	
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	49		47	
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	38		38	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	13½		13½	
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90		89¾	
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	87		86⅜	
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	10½		10½	
Saxon Pub wks 7s '45	61		61	
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	35		35	
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	35		35	
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	96½		96½	
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104¼		104¼	
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	40		40	
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	80⅜		80⅜	
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	33		33	
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	43¼		43¼	
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	39		38	
Trondhjem 5½s '57	68¾		68¾	
Tyrol 7½s '55	60¼		60¼	

UNITED FRUIT MAKES FAIRLY GOOD SHOWING

Annual Report Shows Net Income Equal to $1.95 a Share

The annual report of the United Fruit Company issued today sets forth that despite the stagnation of the period, the showing made during 1932 is relatively good, and the conservatism of the well-known corporation is plainly evidenced.

The net income of the year, after depreciation, interest and taxes, stands at $5,707,221.48 or $1.95 a share as compared with $6,779,363.17 or $2.31 a share in the previous year.

The company paid $2.25 a share dividends in 1932 and at its meeting on Feb. 13 declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable April 1, 1933.

Its bright spot lies in its continuation of effective economies which are contributing substantially to reduce costs.

Book Values Reduced

A general revaluation of properties and other assets was made in 1932 resulting in a reduction in property book values of $50,945,033.08.

Many of the holdings of the company were acquired during the years of war-inflated cost and these have been revalued at what is deemed to be a fair present-day figure, the effect of which has been to decrease depreciation and increase income by $4,600,000.

The company has in cash and government securities $27,067,916.99, exclusive of $10,000,000 United States bonds in the insurance fund, an increase of about $1,000,000 from 1931.

The report states that during the year all of the outstanding Cuyamel Fruit Company bonds amounting to $3,200,600 were paid off.

Smaller Banana Shipments

During the year 54,034,329 stems of bananas were shipped from tropical divisions, 10 per cent less than in 1931. Sugar receipts continue to be unsatisfactory but during 1932 the Revere Sugar Refinery melted 397,635,189 pounds of raw sugar, or approximately 1,500,000 pounds a day.

During 1932 the company's fleet of 102 ships carried 44,489 passengers, 540,000 tons of general cargo and 146,810 bags of mail besides 1,124,188 tons of company fruit and other products.

The report mentions the election of Mr. Francis R. Hart to be president, Victor M. Cutter, former president, to be chairman of the board of directors; also the election of Mr. Samuel Zemurray to be managing director in charge of operations. The company has 34,248 stockholders.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net
May	47⅛	48¼	47⅛	47⅜	+ ⅛	
July	47¾	48⅛	47¾	48	+ ½	
September	49⅛	50¼	49⅛	49⅝	+ ⅝	

Corn

May	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ¼	
July	27	27⅛	27	27¼	+ ¼	
September	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28½	+ ¼	

Oats

May	16⅞	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛	
July	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛	
September	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅞	+ ¼	

Lard

					Net
May	3.85	3.87	3.85	3.85	— .02
July	3.97	4.00	3.97	3.97	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
May	48⅜	47⅝	47⅝	+ ½	

General Classified

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CHICAGO, 1243 E. 48th St.—4½ rooms; I. C., surface; ideal for World's Fair rooming; $40 and $50. R. P. RASMUSSEN, Atlantic 1715.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

CHICAGO, 10 WEST ELM

Block Lake Shore Drive; new 20-story building unfurnished (carpeted floors); 10 minutes loop; 3-5 rooms from $80 upwards; also penthouse studio (will furnish).

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ROLL films (any size) developed and gloss prints made for 25c per roll; we pay return postage. NATIONAL PHOTO SERVICE, River Grove, Illinois.

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Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
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ATLANTIC CITY

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The Square Deal Store
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Plumbing and Heating Supplies
Devoe & Raynolds Paints

BLOOMFIELD

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Heckel's Centre Market
HOME OF GOOD MARKETING
40 BROAD ST. Tel. Bloomfield 3-{0770 0771 0772
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Telephone Orange 4-2104
44 VERNON TERRACE
9-12 a. m. daily

Susan Bath
(18 years designer with leading New York cress manufacturers)
Dresses Individually Designed
including materials at $32.50 up
Also classes in dressmaking, $3.50 each 3-hour period, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday
25 NO. HARRISON STREET Or. 3-9271

ORange 3-7128 Deliveries ORange 3-7129
Vogler's Meat Market
PRIME MEATS
MONARCH BRAND
Opp. Strand Theatre 116 MAIN STREET

EVERGREEN DINING ROOM
Under Japanese Management
Luncheon 50c, Dinner 85c-$1.00
Sundays 12-8:30, $1.00
7-9 NO. MUNN AVENUE

Betsy's Home-Made Fudge and Penuche
75c a pound, 40c ½ pound
ORDERS TAKEN
ELIZABETH OSBORNE
300 North Arlington Ave. Or. 4-0874

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE, Near Grove St
Or 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

CHAMPION LAUNDRY
Family Service by the Pound
HAND WORK EXCLUSIVELY
Mending and Darning Free
46 NO. MUNN AVENUE Tel. Or. 3-1454
We service the Oranges, Maplewood and Montclair

Marie's Beauty Salon
Shampoo, Rinse, Wave Set, Manicure, $1.75
EDMOND Permanent Process
8 Washington Street Or. 3-0615

ELIZABETH

8.50 ARCH PRESERVER SHOE 10.50 *for Women*
HILGENDORFF'S
1163 East Jersey Street Elizabeth, N. J.
Daniel Green Leisure Footwear

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
318 Morris Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
Telephone Elizabeth 2-1432

HACKENSACK

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for
Men, Women, Children
240 Main St., Hackensack

LAW INCORPORATED CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

HOBOKEN

HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty: remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
84 NEWARK STREET
Open Mondays 9:00 p. m. Open Saturdays 10:00
Other evenings 6:30 p. m.

JERSEY CITY

Central Theatre Beauty Shoppe
Phone Journal Sq. 2-0640
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches in Beauty Culture
Expert Operators
289 CENTRAL AVENUE
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Let **GOODMAN'S**
Clean your Rugs and Carpets
Only Clean Rugs Are Beautiful
Goodman's Rug Cleaning
830 BERGEN AVENUE Bergen 3-8100

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY
(Continued)

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY

11 Local Offices
in Hudson County

CASO'S MARKET
Knox Sparkling Gelatine
Mueller's Macaroni
Rumford Baking Powder
Fruit and Vegetables. Orders Delivered.
Corner Monticello and Belmont Avenues

MAPLEWOOD

BEST BROTHERS
Selected Fresh Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Fresh Dressed Poultry, Homemade Mayonnaise and Sausage (in season).
Deliveries also in Millburn, Short Hills, South Orange, West Orange, Orange, East Orange, Bloomfield, Montclair, Summit and Chatham.
Millburn 6-0587 207 Sagamore Rd., Wyoming

EGGS EGGS EGGS
Selected, Large, Candled, Tested White Eggs, delivered on order. Telephone S. O. 2-7217 or 2-5916

M. P. CROOK
149 Maplewood Ave., MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
2½-lb. Jars of Large Cooked Prunes, very special, 35c
Welch's Grape Juice, 1 qt. bottles, 2 for 75c
Libby's Tomato Juice in tins, 3 for 29c
MAPLEWOOD AVE. S. O. 2-4300-4301-4302

DIEZ, MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
Pure and Wholesome Products
Orders for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
5 HIGHLAND PLACE

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-8340, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11, except Saturdays.
470 PARK STREET

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized "blue coal" distributor
R. H. See Coal Company
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0019

MAR-DEL BEAUTY SERVICE
Mrs. Elise Powell, *Proprietor*
Marinello Graduate
20 Church St., Room 12, Montclair, N. J.
All branches of beauty culture.
REASONABLE PRICES Tel. Mont. 2-7110

BUNCE BROTHERS
Tailoring Service
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
43A Church, Montclair, N. J. Mtclr. 2-0091

Phone 2-4011
GROCERIES
THE HUB, 718 Bloomfield Ave.
W. W. MYERS, Prop.
Free Delivery Fine Quality Low Prices
Vegetables and Fruits.
Large Assortment of Heinz Products

HENRY M. SEELY
Real Estate, Fire and Automobile INSURANCE
14 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.
Tels. Montclair 2-0488
Res. Caldwell 6-0957

Massmann
Freytag & Anderson
The Rosery Flower Shop
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J. Phone Mtclr 2-6877

Why Wear Your Old Hats?
Dresses?
We will remodel them into 1933 styles reasonably.
Curtains, Draperies and Pillows made, beads restrung, etc.
V. FRANCIS, Mgr.
Over CRANE'S CORSET SHOP
423 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Montclair 3-1676-W

BENNINGTON MARKET
High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Fancy Fruits and Vegetables.
Royal Scarlet Groceries
20 and 28 SOUTH FULLERTON AVE
Tel Montclair 2-4810

FAMILY LAUNDRY
Professionally Finished
13c lb. Shirts 5c
646 VALLEY ROAD Upper Montclair
Mont. 2-1092
SUNDRIED HAND LAUNDRY

Post Office Delicatessen
397 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Specialists in Salads, Cold Cuts, Fine Cheese, Caviar, etc.

MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

HERRMANN BROTHERS
INTERIOR DECORATORS
48 GREENWOOD AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 3-6717
Upholstering *Refinishing*
Slip Covers *Cabinet Making*
Draperies *Fine Furniture*

BUY FROM
KNIERING BROS. INC. FUEL
COAL, OIL, COKE, WOOD

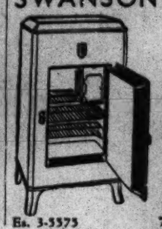
Stanley M. Crowell Co.
Full line of
TYCOS THERMOMETERS
38 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK

SWANSON & STEHLI



General Electrical Contractors
Radios and Electric Refrigerators sold on convenient terms as low as 10% down and 20 months to pay.
Motor Repairs of All Kinds.
Es. 3-3573 710 Springfield Ave.

The Crescent Laundry
387 NORTH FIFTH STREET
Branch Brook 3-7200

ORANGE

$4.40 ENNA JETTICK $5
Shoes for Women
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
Agents for
Gotham Gold Stripe Hose
235 MAIN STREET Opp. Public Service
Est. 1856 Phone Orange 3-

Albert Horton Williams Inc.
Granite—Marble—Bronze Memorials
Washington and Cleveland Streets

PATERSON

R. Williams Borden & Co.
(Established over 50 years)
Real Estate - Insurance
Room 223, Romaine Bldg.
Phone Sher. 8475

"Say It with Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel Sherwood 8677 PATERSON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

THE STATE TRUST CO.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

UPHOLSTERING
Living Room Furniture
Slip Covers and Draperies
Satisfaction Guaranteed
EMIL KLING, 132 Madison Ave.
Tel. 6-0630

SUNSHINE STORES
Groceries—Fruit—Vegetables
OUR POLICY
One Price to All—Courteous and Dependable Service.
110 E. Seventh St Tel. Blvd. 6-3878 - 6-3879

SAMOSET LAUNDRY
Regular Deliveries to Roselle, Cranford, Garwood, Westfield, Fanwood Scotch Plains, the Plainfields, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Watchung, New Brunswick and Metuchen.

M. E. WILLOUGHBY
Florist
MEMBER F. T. D.
401 Watchung Ave. Plfd. 6-4263

TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
WEST FRONT ST. Tel. 6-3100

RIDGEFIELD PARK

R. G. RADIO CO.
175 MAIN ST. Hack. 2-0043
Westinghouse-Marr Oil Burners
Electrical Appliances
Refrigeration—Radio

BOGOTA PUBLISHING CO.
439 Elm Avenue Hack. 2-7220
JOB PRINTING

RIDGEWOOD

Wonder Grocery Store
F. KILROY, *Propr.*
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

BELANUS COAL
Local distributors of
BELL ANTHRACITE COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
SHELL FUEL OIL
Call 6-4649
24 SO. BROAD STREET, Ridgewood, N. J.

TEANECK

Levitin & Unterweiser
Incorporated
We would gladly serve you in matters of Real Estate—Insurance—Mortgages
510 CEDAR LANE Tel. Teaneck 6-7100

WESTFIELD

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
331 SOUTH AVE. Opp. R. R. Station
PHONE 3310

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
Phone 2-1492
Coal—Hardware—Building Materials

RALSTON
THE WHOLE WHEAT CEREAL
HARRY KLINGER
254-256 EAST BROAD ST.
Tel. Westfield 2-2640—2641

BIVONA BROS.
108-10 WEST BROAD STREET
CHOICE SEA FOOD
All orders attended promptly.
QUICK DELIVERY
Tel. Westfield 3042-3
Branch Store Plainfield, 308 Richmond St.
Telephone 2388

NEW JERSEY

WHITEHOUSE

WHITEHOUSE INN
Junction U. S. Highways 22 and 122
ANTIQUES
Early American Interiors Executed

BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON SUPPER
Guest Accommodations
G. L. DIMOCK Tel. Lebanon 812

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

"FAMOUS" SHOES
Peacock *Walk Over*
Vitality *Bilt Rite*
Antioch *Red Cross*
Arch-Preserver
Nettleton
Florsheim
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON STREET
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

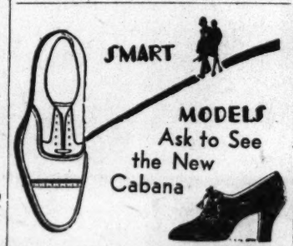
BETHLEHEM

February
The month of our
Annual Rug Sale
BUSH & BULL

Quality Furniture
at exceptionally low prices during our February Sale.
STROMBERG-CARLSON RADIOS
GOODENOUGH'S
534 MAIN STREET

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 34-615, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 5 to 7 p. m.
CLIFTON DRIVE, R. D. 1, ERIE



WALK OVER SHOES
826 STATE STREET

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Erie's Department Store
The New
Gold Stripe Silk Hosiery
in adjustable lengths give you perfection in fit and service.

H. OPPENHEIMER
663 WEST 11TH STREET
Quality Meats
Fresh Vegetables
Fancy Groceries
WE DELIVER PHONE 24-291

HARRISBURG

GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT AND COURT STREETS
1206 N. THIRD STREET

Sem-Pray
Compressed Cleansing Creme

GEORGE N. BARNES
Finest Table Supplies
FAIRMONT'S BETTER BUTTER
SECOND ST. AT STATE Tel. 8790

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

FRANCYS
17 E. LANCASTER AVE., Ardmore
Dresses
Suits, Coats, Sportswear

MAIN LINE—Narberth

John M. Tatum Co., Inc.
PAINTING PAPER-HANGING
CARPENTRY FLOOR FINISHING
Serving Philadelphia and Vicinity
Nar. 2575
106 Forest Ave. NARBERTH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA

PAUL BROTHERS
Painting and Decorating
437 NORTH 63rd STREET
PHILADELPHIA

PITTSBURGH

DRESSMAKING
Designing and Remodeling
Associated with high-class dressmaking establishment many years.
Call Lehigh 6471 J
MISS S. EVANS
834 Norwich Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MABEL O. COWAN
Engraved Wedding Invitations and Announcements
At Reasonable Prices
Also expert glove repairing and cleaning
901 MAY BUILDING Atlantic 7472

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH
(Continued)

MILLINERY
New Spring Styles, Straws and fabrics. New and novel designs. Assortment of spring colors.
Large, medium and small headsizes
$1.00 to $3.75
BEVERLY DRESS SHOP
Millinery Department
348 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tejan Coal and Supply Co.
COAL, COKE and ROAD MATERIALS
"WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS"
Phones—Linden 5250, 5251
EMSWORTH STATION PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

MILK
Phone Your Order Now Linden 6444
OTTO'S SUBURBAN DAIRY
Where Quality and Service Dominate
100 Per Cent North Boroughs Owned and Operated
CAMP HORNE ROAD, Emsworth, Pa.

READING

KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
is only one of the many fine foods on sale at
B. & J. SAYLOR
Fourth and Penna Streets Tel. 6255

M. B. FRITZ
CHILDREN'S SHOP
Dependable Clothing
Girls 1-16 years, Boys 1-7 years.
15 N. 5TH STREET Tel. 36233

DISTINCTIVE SERVICE
THE ONLY
Cleaners of Wearing Apparel
M. F. LORISH & SON
Dial 4-8393
308 NORTH FIFTH STREET

Hundreds of delicious suggestions for the busy hostess at the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.
Under Crystal Restaurant Management

SCRANTON

Samters presents
SPRING MAGIC
by Nelly Don

Magic is wrought in this presentation of frocks . . . Swept by the ingenious Nelly Don out of the realm of the commonplace by the sheer force of their authoritative chic, their lovely casual lines and textures, their radiant colors and exquisite details. Sizes from twelve to forty-four.
1.95 to 10.95
Sold Exclusively at
SAMTERS

MONARCH
"Super-Quality"
Fruits for Salad
And all other "Monarch" Products. Daily deliveries to all parts of the city.
NAYAUG MARKET
410 MADISON AVENUE Tel. 2-1751

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
CHAMBERLAIN PAINT CO., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

BESANÇON'S
Flowers—Plants—Bulbs
Artistic Table Decorations
618 SPRUCE 329 JEFFERSON

SEWICKLEY

Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick
LEE TIRES
Eveready
Prestone
BROAD ST. Tel. Sewickley 461

CARR'S
TABLE WATER BISCUITS
"The best place to market after all"
Campney's Grocery

M. M. Baker Dairy Store
406 BEAVER STREET
H-O-T Plate Lunches
Home-Made Pies on Sale
Fresh Roasted PEANUTS
DELIVERY SERVICE

SEWICKLEY MARKET
433 BEAVER STREET

MONARCH
Food Products

SWARTHMORE

Complete Insurance Service
GEORGE W. DE FOREST
Swarthmore 38-W Rittenhouse 3470

UPPER DARBY

BETSY-ANN HOME MADE
Bread—Rolls—Cake—Pies
Preserves—Salted Nuts—Candies
7058 W. GARRETT RD., Opp. Post Office

JAMES A. McMULLEN
General Insurance
FIRE—LIFE—LIABILITY
Boulevard 1293-J 30 Harwood Drive
UPPER DARBY, PA.

Blvd. 2525 We Call For and Deliver
STEWART
CLEANERS and DYERS
7046 MARSHALL ROAD
Rugs Cleaned and Stored Remodeling and Repairing of All Kinds

D. HARRIS
Pure Food Store
7325 WEST CHESTER PIKE
Fresh Dressed Chickens
Vegetables and Fruits
DELIVERY SERVICE
Prompt Delivery Boulevard 223

PENNSYLVANIA

UPPER DARBY

VOGEL'S FLOWERS
"To hope to cheer" "To make glad"
BLVD. 45 W. GARRETT ROAD
"The Telegraph Florist of Delaware Co."

UPPER DARBY
Brookline

Waverly Fruit Co.
No. 7 BROOKLINE BOULEVARD
Quality Fruits and Produce
Fish and Oysters
Phone Hilltop 51 Branch of Drexel Hill Store

UPPER DARBY
Collingdale

J. G. TAYLOR
Choice Lancaster County
BUTTER EGGS POULTRY
Delivery Service. Ph. Sharon Hill 473-J
311 SHARON AVE., COLLINGDALE, PA.

WILKINSBURG

BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7960 Tioga Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 9351

YORK

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE., YORK, PENNA.

C. W. DIETZ
14-18 NORTH SHERMAN STREET
MILK—CREAM
Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup

Quality with Service
at
LESHER'S SILK SHOP
120 W MARKET STREET
SILKS, SCARFS, HOSIERY
NEGLIGEE, PAJAMAS

ADVANCE SPRING STYLES
Dresses and Millinery
We are receiving daily newest spring styles in Coats, Dresses and Millinery at prices that suit.
STILLMAN'S—York, Pa.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS with established sound connection in gowns and knitwear wanted for Yorkshire and north east coast, London, Exeter and south coast and Scotland; fullest particulars first letter. James, Winn & Co., Old Post Office Place, Liverpool.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON The Belvedere, Bedford Square—Overlooking sea; central; gas fires in bedrooms; from 2½ gns., 10/6 day; convenient garage. Hove 2360

LONDON, FRAUMONT, 19 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors.

SEAFORD-SUSSEX, "Resthaven." 16 Esplanade—From 2 gns. according season; homemade cakes, preserves; personal attention. The MISSES OVER.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

CROYDON—Guests received for experienced care and attention. Apply the SUPERINTENDENT, 21, Woodstock Rd., Croydon, Surrey.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun 357

DRESSMAKING

HIGH CLASS—Fit guaranteed; ladies, children; own material used; alterations; moderate charges. MME. CLARE, 7a, Norman Road, St. Leonards on Sea, Sussex.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BRIGHTON. Withdene Crescent—Detached houses standing in ¼ acre "select neighbourhood"; 2 reception rooms, kitchenette, 3 bedrooms, all services, from £1325. (Garage attached) Good views. E. DURRANT, 114 Waldegrave Road, Brighton.

HOUSES TO LET

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Furnished house to let, 2 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, electricity, all modern conveniences, garden. Apply Box K-1758, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BIRMINGHAM—Comfortable home for study and rest in pleasant surroundings. MISS WINFIELD, 22 Manor Road, North Edgbaston.

BRIGHTON. 12A Chesham Place, Kemp Town—Lady desires few paying guests in her comfortable well-furnished home; near sea and golf links on bus route. MRS. ROBINSON

ROCKROSF, Tongdean Avenue, Hove, Sussex. Quiet retirement, study or change; Christian Scientists preferred, rooms and sun parlour face south, wide views sea and downs; garden; car. Mrs. and the Misses Batten. Preston 3321

SURREY—Restful cottage home with loving care (2) ladies or gentlemen; Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-2225, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SUSSEX—Old English manor house; paying guests received; 3½ to 4 guineas weekly; 9 miles from south coast; garage; tennis and billiards; references exchanged. Box M-2044, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

BIRMINGHAM — Young lady, domesticated, very fond of children, requires position, with Christian Scientists preferred. MISS M. TUCKETT, 153 Vicarage Road, Aston.

LADY highly recommends her children's nurse; fond of, and experienced, children all ages; also experienced school matron; would be willing fill either post. Box M-2240, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA Sandringham Hotel ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering lift, night porter Phone Portsmouth 3863

TAILORS

AT SAVILE ROW
We build you a hand-made suit for 3 GNS. Pay us a visit we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices.
ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
21A Savile Row, London, W. 1.
Regent 2487

TEACHERS

BRIGHTON—Pianist desires pupils, beginners preferred; or would act as accompanist to vocalist or violinist; terms moderate. Write MISS M. S. PINCHBECK, 27 Ditchling Rise.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SOUTH DEVON—SECLUDED RESIDENCE, containing 11 bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, billiard room, 3 bathrooms, etc., central heating, telephone, gas and electricity; pretty entrance lodge, garage, tennis and ornamental lawns; within ½ mile of good town; suitable for Guest House, School, etc.; freehold price £3000.

ALSO
VERY CHOICE DAIRY FARM, 42 acres, rich pasture, new modern FARM HOUSE, electric lighting, model farm buildings for 25 cows, water laid on; within ½ mile of good market town; freehold price £3000; possession. Write owner, J. S. JEPSON, Tor Park Road, Torquay.

ENGLAND

DEVONSHIRE

EXETER

POLSLOE PARK STORES
EXETER
(Proprietor E. A. STAMP)
Grocer
and Provision Merchant
Tel. "Stamps Stores Exeter" Phone 2034

PERCY SCOTT
Wireless and Electrical Engineer
Marconiphone Service Agent
20, Magdalen St., Exeter Phone 3309

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
Jeweller and Silversmith
EMBLEM JEWELLERY
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

T. L. Harding & Sons
IRONMONGERS
ELECTRICAL, HEATING and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
10-16 Market St. 'Phone 2279

J. F. ROCKHEY Ltd.
TORQUAY and NEWTON ABBOT
Drapers and Costumiers
Arrangements for the Season are now complete. New Millinery, Costumes, Dresses, and Jumpers. Fur Coats at Special Prices. Inspection Cordially Invited.

FOR FURNITURE of every description
GOODEVE
39 Abbey Rd. Torquay PHONE
Tel. 4080

CASTLE GARAGE (TORQUAY) LTD.
NEAR CASTLE CIRCUS
Any make NEW CAR supplied
Part Exchanges. Deferred Terms.
EFFICIENCY AND SERVICE

J. TAYLOR & SON
Phone 3233 16 TOR HILL ROAD
GENERAL IRONMONGERS
Electrical & Sanitary Engineers
Plumbers & Gas Fitters
Radio Engineers Builders & Decorators
"Promptness with Cheapness"

MAISON STEPHENS et CIE Ltd.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers
68 UNION ST., TORQUAY Phone 3606
77 FORE ST., BRIXHAM Phone 99

DORSET

POOLE AND DISTRICT

CONFECTIONERS AND TEAS
T. & R. Gill
Agents for Carson's Chocolates, Fox's Glacier Mints; also Carr's and Gunstone's Biscuits.
31 CHURCH ROAD E. PARKSTONE

ESSEX

COLCHESTER

Telephone 2673 Telephone 2454
FORSDIKE & BONNER
FAMILY GROCERS
Provisions of the highest quality
Huntley & Palmers and Peek Frean's Biscuits
Orders solicited and deliveries made in all parts of the town and district.
20 HEAD STREET 59 HIGH STREET
COLCHESTER

NORFOLK & GASSON
Tailors, Hatters and Hosiers
15 HIGH ST., COLCHESTER Ph. 2168
Agents for Henry Heath's Hats
ZAMBRENE WATERPROOFS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

Meet Spring Half-Way with a NEW COAT
SPRING FROCK or TWO-PIECE
Gay, different, flattering.
Chic Millinery with variety.
You will recognise special value at
DOROTHY BELLAMY'S
13 BRIDGE STREET, BRISTOL BRIDGE
Phone 24309

THE **Cantilever Shoe**
The Massingham Shoe Stores
Tel.: 33148
63 QUEEN'S ROAD, CLIFTON
40 REGENT STREET
94 WHITELADIES ROAD, REDLAND

EARLY DELIVERY of
FURNISHING FABRICS
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(Ladies' Slipper)

2.
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By florists renowned,
Has a long, involved name
Which we cut to one sound.
(Chrysanthemums)

3.
In England this flower
Has a name we think good:
They call it "Three Faces
Under a Hood."
(Pansy)

4.
Soundlessly ringing
Its funnel-shaped bells,
This vine at your window
Of early dawn tells.
(Morning Glory)

5.
Dreamers and lovers
Have dallied for hours
On the pleasure-strewn path
Named after these flowers.
(Primrose)

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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Jacques Garnerin
(1769—1823)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, Sebastien Lenormand conceived the idea of a large umbrella-shaped contrivance to serve as a means of escape from buildings in the case of fire. In 1783 he successfully demonstrated his device in a descent from Montpellier Observatory in France.

In 1785, J. P. Blanchard saw its possibilities in connection with the balloon; but the first successful descent from a balloon by this means was on Oct. 22, 1797, when Garnerin at a height of 2236 feet released the parachute and landed safely. This was at a park outside Paris. His daughter Eugenie also made many successful descents.

The parachute today is recognized as a part of the standard flying equipment of aviators. It was in 1912 that Captain Berry at St. Louis, Mo., made the first descent from an airplane with a parachute.

For the Scrapbook

Proverbs of Giving

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

To give quickly is to give doubly.

The hand that gives gathers.

He gives double who gives unasked.

He that gives his heart will not deny his money.

He that gives to be seen will relieve none in the dark.

Giving much to the poor doth increase a man's store.

Let the giver be silent and the receiver speak.

To be slow to give and to refuse are the same thing.

What thou givest thou shalt take with thee.

He who gives has many a good neighbor.

He who gives grudgingly shall be taught better by adversity.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NEVER begin to look darkly at a subject without checking yourself and saying, "Is there not a bright side to this?"—KINGSLEY.

The Adventures of Mr. Scroggins

The Grateful Haddock

Reported by George L. Moore for The Christian Science Monitor

A BOAT of the kind called a dory bobbed and rolled on the greenish-gray winter waters of the Atlantic Ocean. Perched on the stern, or rear, of the dory was none other than the well-known Roger P. (for Pilgrim) Scroggins, without question, the most illustrious squirrel in Boston (at least, Boston Common). He was on a winter fishing expedition. The dory tossed and heaved. Scroggins wedged himself tightly between the two sides which come together in the stern, and chuckled at the snugness of being there in a dory on the ocean. He was able to lean over the side and watch the slipping sea, and it was great fun, because now and then a queer fish would pass—and Scroggins likes nothing better to look at than a queer fish.

As the venerable squirrel leaned

"Good," He Said, "There Goes the Air."

over, clutching his high hat and trailing his small cane, a voice reached him out of the wind. He gazed and there was a haddock. A haddock is always a fish. It rarely can be mistaken because it has two dark stripes down its sides, and on its back are two smudgy marks like thumb prints. This haddock was of ripened years and big. It stared at Scroggins. It was breathing with difficulty and its voice was sad.

"Hullo," said Scroggins.

"I'm stuck," said the haddock.

"How? Why? Where? Stuck?" said Mr. Scroggins, leaning over the edge of the dory with such eagerness that he nearly lost his hat and snatched it in the nick of time from the teeth of a scudding wind.

The haddock cast a mournful eye at Scroggins. "We haddock live (puff) down deep on the bottom (gasp) of the sea," he said in a hoarse voice and gasping between each word. "When we get (puff) to the top of the water (gasp) we swell up and can't get back (puff) home. I'm like (puff) that. I'm all swelled up and no (gasp) place to go."

Scroggins hurrumphed sympathetically. "Dear, dear," he said. "What can I do?"

"Poke me with your (puff) stick—here!" said the haddock, turning slightly and flipping its tail in such a way that it was clear to see he meant right behind his head. "And (gasp) do it hard!"

The kindly squirrel, always ready to help squirrel or haddock, leaned way over the side of the dory. It lurched. He nearly tumbled into the combers. He tried again, leaned, leaned, leaned, stick in hand. He got near enough, and drawing back gave the haddock a poke just behind the head. The fish gasped thankfully.

"Good," he said. "There goes the air out of me, and now I can go home. Thank you so much and good-by." And with a last look at the sky and a glance of gratitude for Scroggins, the haddock ducked his nose toward the bottom and Scroggins could see his dark shape weaving through the lower waters.

Florrie and Fib were interested in the story when Scroggins got back aboard the schooner soon afterward, and Gulliver, the gull, when he returned from a shopping tour, thought it was fine that Scroggins had done a haddock a good turn.

"Yes," said Scroggins, "I believe he was a grateful haddock."

And so, after a while, the schooner with its dories nested neatly on deck made its way back to Boston. Mrs. Scroggins was at the dock to meet them. She was delighted to note that her husband's feet were quite dry.

"And that's remarkable," said Scroggins, "when you remember all the water there was, and how near we came to it!"

And with many a tale of the winter deep sea, the seafaring squirrel started home. Gulliver flew overhead and waved good-by. And the Commoners raised such shouts as hadn't been heard since the last reception for Scroggins.

"It's good to be home," said the noted squirrel when they reached Ulmus Americana (American elm). "In fact, I feel almost as grateful as my friend the haddock." (Which meant—as he hoped—that everyone wanted to hear the story. So Scroggins told the story at great length.)

Come Play

Barnyard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SO MANY children ready for the party! We'll need a new ship soon. Perhaps we should have one made of rubber so it will stretch and stretch.

Oh, there comes Henry, running as fast as he can. Hop in, Henry, you are just in time. All-aboard for Bellaire, Ohio. Have you all looked on the map for Ohio, and found out where Bellaire is? Be sure and follow all our flights on your map, children, because it will be much more interesting if you do.

We're getting near Bellaire. Watch for the Welcome flag. Oh, Genevieve sees it. Yes, indeed, there it is waving so gayly in the air and we are right in front of Anne's house.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Hunting for the Treasure.

Now which is Anne? How do you do, Anne! And here, children, are Dick, Vernon, Bill, Elizabeth, Nancy, Phyllis and Jean, all friends of Anne's who want to be friends of ours too.

Who has our Bag of Games? Please bring it here, Wallace. I'm sure I saw something pulling at the cord. Why, it's "Barnyard." No wonder it was moving around in the bag. He's a very active little fellow and great fun indoors or out.

This is a team game. Let me show you an easy way to form teams. All join hands in a circle. Now let's count off in threes like this, 1-2-3. Anne, you begin counting. You are "one," Dick, who is standing next to you is "two," then Bill is next so he is "three." Now Vernon comes next, so he begins over and is "one," Elizabeth "two" and Nancy "three." Bill starts again and is "one," Jean "two," Jack "three."

All those who had number one stand with Anne. Number two's with Dick and number three's with Bill This is the way we will be standing.

Anne, Vernon and Phyllis are team one. Dick, Elizabeth and Jean, team two. Bill, Nancy and Jack, team three.

Those on Anne's team are going to be "dogs." Of course we don't want dogs who bite, but the louder you can bark the more it may help your team. Dick's team may be "cats." Not scratchy ones, but nice "meowy" ones. Can you all meow nicely? Now, Billy's team are big friendly "moo-moo" cows and they must moo and moo!

Now for the fun—while we were getting our teams together Anne's mother hid candy kisses all over in the dining room and the sun porch, so when I say "Go" all the animals may run and hunt for the candy, but they must not pick up one piece. Only the captains, Ann, Dick and Bill, may pick up the treasure. The other animals find it and then stand on guard with one paw on it while they bark as loudly as they can if they are dogs, or meow if cats, and moo if cows, until their captain hears them and comes over and picks it up. Then they hurry away to find some more.

Whenever the captain of the dogs hears a dog barking he rushes right over and gets the treasure his dog is guarding, and the captain of the cats and the captain of the cows does the same; so make plenty of noise so your captain can hear you above the other animals. A captain can only pick up treasure found and guarded by his own animals or team. He may not search for any himself.

The winning animals are those who have the most treasure. Beans, stones, toys or other articles may be used.

We'll have to leave you to finish the game, Anne, or we won't be home in time for our dinner.

Next week we are invited to an interesting play-party at Marjorie Jane W.'s in Winnetka, Illinois. You won't want to miss reading about it!

VIOLA ARMSTRONG

[This series is appearing each Wednesday.]

If you will send us your name, the city where you live and the names and ages of your playmates, we will try to plan a game using these names to be published on this page, and then it will seem as though we were right in your home with you.

What They Say

Suggestion

"The phrase 'three score and ten' has been the cause of more premature deaths than any other one factor."—*Alexander Black.*

Society

"To cut one's salad with a knife is not a sin, though it is more severely punished than throwing bombs."—*Will Durant.*

Darkness

"Half the evils of the world would stop if they had to be done in the light of day."—*Lord Salisbury.*

Man

"Man was meant for more than a job, whether that job pays $3 or $300 a day. — *Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver.*

In Lighter Vein

In That Order

Smith (looking up from his newspaper): "I say, Jim, what is the Order of the Bath?"

Brown: "Well, as I've experienced it, it's first the water's too hot; then it's too cold; then you're short of a towel; then you step on the soap, and, finally, the telephone bell rings."—*Life.*

Less Expensive

Wife: "Oh, Henry, the most terrible thing has happened—the woman next door has a hat just like mine!"

Husband: "Now I suppose you want money to buy a new one."

Wife: "Well, dear, wouldn't that be cheaper than moving?"

Easily

New Boarder: "The landlady is very thoughtful. Although I arrived late for dinner, she saved the tenderest part of the chicken."

Old Boarder (suspiciously): "What was it?"

"The gravy!"

Experienced

Counsel (at the end of a long cross-examination): "I hope, madam, I have not troubled you with all these questions?"

"Not at all," replied the lady politely. "I have a son aged six at home."—*Northern Daily Telegraph.*

Shrewd Mayor

"Did the Mayor show presence of mind when the Town Hall caught fire?"

"Yes, he canceled the fireworks display for that evening."—*Pearson's.*

Mortgage Included

Customer: "But you didn't tell me about the mortgage on the house?"

Owner: "Don't you remember? I told you it had all the modern improvements."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward of Honesty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

A YOUNG boy who had saved his pennies for many weeks, hoping that he would eventually have sufficient money to go to a football match, at last found himself in the queue awaiting his turn at the pay box.

Immediately in front of him was a man who paid his entrance fee and walked on unaware that he had dropped a 10-shilling note. The boy picked it up, and after passing through the turnstile ran after the man and returned the note.

The man was so impressed by the boy's honesty that he gave him his address and asked him to come to see him.

A few evenings later the boy presented himself at the man's home. The man welcomed him and questioned about the lad's family, and so forth. It transpired that the lad did any odd work he could out of school time to help his mother, who had a large family, but a small income. The story further aroused the interest of the man, who straightway took the boy out and bought him a good pair of boots and then engaged him to do some light duties.

The boy's joy at the thought of presenting a small wage to his mother was a gratifying spectacle. Thus was the honesty of the boy and the justice of the man rewarded.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sound of "ie" in "little" and "ple" in "people" (Mrs. L. P. H.)—The words are sounded *lit'-'l* and *pe'-p'l*, the apostrophe in each instance indicating the glide from one consonant sound to another without passing through a definite vowel sound. Note also "able" as *a'-b'l*, "evil" as *e'-v'l*, "written" as *rit'-'n*, etc.

"Should" and "would" (Miss M. P. W.) — The correspondent submits two sentences:

I should be delighted to have you come.
We should appreciate your informing us promptly.

She adds: "In the above and similar cases, 'would' is nearly always heard."

The sentences as given are correct, "should" and "would" with the first person following the use of "shall" and "will." Inasmuch as "will" and "would" express determination with the first person, the substitution of "would" in the sentences submitted would be equivalent to saying:

I am determined to be delighted to have you come.
We are determined to appreciate your informing us promptly.

This style is certainly not complimentary, to say the least. Therefore, use the statement of simple futurity in the first person with "should."

A "two days' journey," "the five-year plan" (Miss M. P. W.)—Correct.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Rime-O-Grams

Biblical Rulers

No. 105

Prepared by Anne Lowall for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
He loved husbandry,
The old Scriptures tell,
Built towers in the desert,
Digged many a well.

2.
Refusing to let
The Israelites go,
A monarch invited
Destruction and woe.

3.
He wore Ahab's robe
Which came near his undoing;
But the Lord heard his cry,
And the foe stopped pursuing.

4.
What king, after hearing
A bold teacher's plea,
Was almost persuaded
A Christian to be?

5.
In the house of the Lord
Concealed for six years,
When placed on the throne
He was welcomed with cheers.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 105."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Mr. Hoover to the World

SUPERFICIALLY viewed, President Hoover's Lincoln Day speech held little of Lincoln. Voicing a warning of the imperative need for a wiser course if America is to escape perils of which Lincoln could not have dreamed, the President had scant time for the customary patriotic oratory. Speaking to the American people apparently for the last time before his retirement, he had something to say which he wanted the whole world to hear.

Yet in its simplicity and sincerity, in its practical tackling of the immediate emergency, the speech was almost Lincolnesque. Certainly its main theme of unity would have pleased the tolerant and coöperative man who did more than any other to preserve the Union. Lincoln would recognize that his warning that "a house divided against itself cannot stand" applies to the world today much as it applied to the nation in his time. And while the analogy cannot be carried to the extent of saying the world can no longer exist "half gold and half free," the necessity for ending the chaos of such existence by an early tethering of all currencies to gold was another of the President's principal points.

Mr. Hoover did well to emphasize that a return to gold—not necessarily at any former ratio relation between currency and metal, but at a fixed relation—is not something for the off-gold nations to bestow as a special favor on the United States, but a boon which the whole world needs. Although many of the "managed" currencies have been handled well enough to avoid extreme fluctuation, uncertainty concerning their future value and the possibility that they will be subjected to political manipulation aggravates the hesitancy and fear which so afflict the world's commercial relations today.

Intentional depreciation of a nation's currency, either by inflation or by abandoning the gold standard, is the newest and one of the most deadly weapons to be used in international trade wars. It follows tariffs, quotas, quarantines and embargoes. By lowering costs of production at home in relation to similar costs in foreign currencies, it is designed to help a nation capture foreign markets. To the nation which is trying to maintain a stable currency, this may seem like a gas attack to which it must reply with "gas."

Only by concerted self-denial can the increasing use of such weapons be halted. Coöperation is the key to economic disarmament. Little can be done by one nation alone. Nor is the solution to be found by laying down one type of economic weapon. Just now currency depreciation seems particularly iniquitous to the United States. But America has been a leader in the use of trade barriers. These may seem mere weapons of defense, but they become extremely offensive when adopted by other nations.

All means of waging trade wars are only in degree less objectionable than the outright boycott which the world has hesitated to apply to Japan because it is so widely regarded as a form of war. All such means must be curtailed by world-wide and coöperative action.

All the nations have been engaged in this economic world war and it has steadily become more destructive and more chaotic. The situation today is such that the President could say without exaggeration that:

> Unless the world takes heed, it will find that it has lost its standards of living and culture not for a few years of depression but for generations.

The world has already taken heed to the extent of arranging for a world economic conference. But there must be more than a mere armistice fixed up at that conference. There must be some real economic repentance and reformation. The nations have been trying to sell without buying, thinking they could get without giving. They must cease this violation of divine as well as economic law and attempt more to find their own in each other's welfare. President Hoover's speech is a clarion call to that undertaking.

Retribution or Reformation

THE public attitude toward crime is a strong index of the moral standards of a people. Opinions differ widely as to the treatment of criminals, but if there is not a well-defined sense of right and wrong inherent in the social structure, then the gangster class will multiply and our many and good jails will become more and bigger and better. That, in essence, is the theme of a sharp attack on American indifference to the growth of crime by Gwynne Dalrymple, member of the New Hampshire bar, in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post. Coddling guilt, excusing criminality and fostering unwarranted leniency for gangsters and racketeers is the indictment he makes against the American public.

He deplores muddled thinking and mushy sentiment, which to him are evidences of a weakened moral fiber. He sees no permanent solution to the crime problem until there is a keener desire to distinguish right from wrong and to act on disclosed facts. It is just such a topic as arouses people to conscientious argument on either of two sides, according to whether they lean more to retribution or to reformation.

Many will agree with the author's criticism of a penology which leans backward in its endeavor to give the criminal all the benefits of legal protection while justice—which in the case of guilt means punishment—is regarded as part of an antiquated code. The sensational headlines in many daily papers lend support to the statement by Mr. Dalrymple that while the American prison population in 1910 of 68,735 had jumped to 116,670 in 1930, there are large numbers of criminals "as bold as lions" who walk the streets.

Weight also is lent to his thesis by quoting from eminent jurists, particularly the late William H. Taft, former Chief Justice of the United States, when the writer pillories the administration of American criminal laws. But the layman's attention is directed most keenly to the four reasons given for the prevalence of crime: An outmoded criminal code in which the rules originally devised to further justice are now employed to defeat it; lack of an upright personnel for law administration; the belief that the state has no right to punish the lawbreaker except in order to reform him; and finally, the loss by the public of a sense of right and wrong.

Sweeping indictments are easy to make and often many pertinent facts are marshaled to support the charge. Discerning critics will probably indorse the call for a revamping of the criminal code and agree that the administration of the law in many cities leaves a good deal to be desired. But many will part company with the author when he asserts that "the state has a duty to punish and a privilege to reform," if by that he means punishment is paramount while reformation is optional.

Penology today has definitely discarded the idea of punishment for punishment's sake. Mankind believes less and less that it is a complete deterrent. To hold crime in abhorrence is not inconsistent with a desire to salvage the good that is in every human being.

It is primary that society must receive protection, but it should be borne in mind that vengeance has no rightful place in the law or human thought. As to whether the sense of right and wrong is weaker today than formerly, opinions will differ. An awakened public conscience cannot always be measured by prison statistics or newspaper headlines.

Have You a Hobby?

MATTER-OF-FACT New York gives way to sentiment much more easily than casual acquaintance with its reputedly practical citizens would lead the stranger to suspect. Consider, for instance, the hobby show now in progress.

Of course, it is not called a hobby show. The New Yorker doesn't wear his heart on his sleeve quite to that extent. Exhibition of the New York Society of Model Engineers is its official designation and it is an annual affair. Miniature railroads that run like the real thing with signal towers, electrically operated switches 'n' everything; steamships, side-wheel and screw—all of them products of leisure hours of millionaires and mechanics. Hobbies they call them with casual indifference in the nonchalant manner men adopt to conceal their passion for labors of love.

These are times when a little hobby is a useful thing. Men and women who are not running their automobiles because their budgets do not run to gasoline buy a few paints and a camel's hair brush. The results may not equal the murals of Puvis de Chavannes, but provide a lot of indoor fun over the week-end and, incidentally, spur appreciation of the arts.

And who shall say that the jig-saw puzzle does not have its value in centering thought upon the matter in hand? Millions, moreover, must have added to their vocabulary and orthography as they struggled with crossword problems.

The giving up of wheeled locomotion is initiating many into the sheer joy that comes with walking. To the hum of the motor succeeds the music of the crackle of dry leaves under the foot of the walker through the woods and he finds the melody no less sweet.

A little hobby now and then is relished by the best of men—and women.

Peace in Latin America

IN RESPONSE to a plea of Colombia that the Kellogg-Briand pact was being violated by Peru, Secretary Henry L. Stimson in Washington recently took steps to arrest movements which would lead to a war between Peru and Colombia and would probably embroil the military forces of Brazil and Ecuador. Ever since Sept. 1, 1932, when Peruvian citizens, dissatisfied with the cession of Leticia to Colombia by the Salomon-Lozano Treaty of 1922, "recaptured" the town and installed themselves in the place of Colombian officials, Lima and Bogota have been mobilizing troops and money for a fray in the Leticia area. At the same time, they have been trying, less vigorously, to adjudicate the problem by peaceful methods.

Among the other nations of Latin America there has developed a sober realization that the peace of the whole continent is threatened if Peru and Colombia should fight. With the exception of Venezuela and Chile, all the South American republics are involved directly or indirectly in an actual or in some potential war. This has brought from the larger nations impassioned pleas to Paraguay and Bolivia to lay down their arms in the Gran Chaco, and to Peru and Colombia that they shall not resort to war. Argentina has proposed an anti-war plan; Brazil a practical program for the upper Amazon; and with Chile these two nations are ready to confer on the whole situation.

It is to be hoped that the negotiators for peace between Peru and Colombia will reveal that they have learned a lesson from their experiences with Paraguay and Bolivia. The war in the Gran Chaco may have at least one positive result to its credit. It has shown that only by direct dealing with all the obstacles to peace can the world expect to bring about a practicable peace plan. Ignoring the hurdles in the way accounts in part for the failure to keep Paraguay and Bolivia from fighting it out and will fail in the present instance unless realism and vision have taken their place.

Perhaps the most important lesson derived from the Gran Chaco experience is that too many cooks can spoil peace plans as surely as they can spoil the proverbial broth. The Latin-American nations have taken their place in Old World organizations like the League of Nations and the World Court, and to the extent that they are loyal to European associations they are less loyal to purely American institutions like the Pan American Union. This means that unless the League and the Pan American Union act in absolute unison on questions of peace, Latin-American loyalties must be divided. This creates confusion and a tragic loss of time and motion, whereas what is needed is a single focus for the antiwar opinion of the world.

In addition, the assumption that the disputant nations are sincerely interested in peace may not be justified. If wars and bellicose activities are merely devices to center national attention away from the capital cities and public affairs, peace efforts have a difficult situation to cope with—one which in effect calls for an outlawing of war as an instrument of internal policy no less than as an instrument of national policy.

Consideration of these points can but lead to a more realistic approach. Solid masonry must be used for the peace plan and preferably under the direction of one architect.

Tariffs and Depreciated Currencies

REJECTION of the Crowther bill designed to heighten barriers against American imports from depreciated-currency countries may have been as much a partisan gesture as an economic judgment, but at least it heads off an agitation that seemed likely to do more harm than good.

True, the bill which came to a vote in the House of Representatives was a milder measure than some of its forerunners. It did not propose to forthwith clap on a tariff increase, but only to have an investigation by the Tariff Commission—which would hardly have brought forth any *ex parte* espousal of superprotectionism in view of recent statements of the chairman of that commission.

But the intent and effect of the measure were sufficiently clear that the roll call indicated how local are the complaints involved. Broadly, of course, the Democratic majority vote signified a determination to hold tariff questions in abeyance for President-Elect Roosevelt to deal with in the coming economic conference. But the number of defections by Republican representatives in sections that stand to profit by international trade was greater than those by Democrats in districts exposed to allegedly unequal foreign competition.

There is no doubt that particular industries and localities have suffered much from competition of certain goods produced cheaply abroad. Fisheries products, lamp bulbs, grass carpets and canvas shoes from Japan have made hard going for Americans since the decline of the yen. But analysis shows that currency depreciation does not tell the whole story. For some of the increases in imports—amid a general decline of both imports and exports—are from gold standard countries, as in the case of cotton thread from France and iron and steel from Belgium.

Moreover, the placing of a blanket tariff increase against all products of a depreciated-currency country, as some have advocated, would aggravate the situation rather than correct it. Take, for example, the situation of England and the United States. Great Britain ordinarily buys even more than she sells in American markets. If, because the pound is at a discount, the balance of trade is turned further against her by making it additionally difficult for her products to enter the United States, the effect is to tend to depress the pound still lower in the exchange rates. Thus she would be obliged eventually either to cease the purchase of American cotton, copper, lard and automobiles, which must be paid for in some way or must drop farther and farther away from the generally desired gold standard until her goods can again pry their way past customs.

Thus it may be seen that the situation is not one to be dealt with by the sweeping formulæ of the inveterate tariff builder. It is rather one which calls for individual remedies discerningly applied in the industries particularly affected. The Tariff Commission has done something in the ruling by which rubber footwear is taxed at the American valuation rather than its foreign value. In other instances the application of the anti-dumping statutes may be appropriate. If general legislation must be had, it should be carefully drawn to define under just what circumstances it shall come into play. For certainly it is desirable to avoid setting off any further chains of retaliations in restraint of international trade.

Editorial Notes

Londoners are learning to fly in a single hour in a featherweight plane. The secret of swift learning is slow flying. The beginner pilot shuts off until he's doing a mere 18 miles an hour—less than half the minimum speed of a large plane—and just naturally negotiates a safe and comfortable landing.

Dr. James M. Doran, Federal Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol, states that he is decidedly favorable to a plan for conversion annually of 60,000,000 bushels of surplus grain into alcohol for motor fuel. Farmers may now hope that a good crop of wheat will get them somewhere yet.

In designating as the official band selection for Inaugural Day a composition written by the head of a large foundry, the incoming Administration appears to have thrown down the gauntlet to any "Anvil Chorus" that may be in the offing.

The Technocrat of the Breakfast Table would get more attention if one were sure his theories could produce a fuller dinner pail.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Can a Judge Predict the Law?—Japan and Jehol

BOTH the lawmaking bodies of the United States, and the judicial tribunals thereof, are exceedingly careful to avoid any retroaction of what are known as ex post facto laws; that is, laws which shall attempt to make illegal or criminal some deed which prior to the enactment of those laws was perfectly legal, and furthermore to make this prescription of illegality to date back prior to the enactment of the law—in other words, to make illegal an act which, when committed, was legal. Apparently there is no such unity of legal opinion as to the propriety of exempting a criminal from process of the law on the theory that that law is unpopular and is going to be repealed some time in the future.

For example, the other day in Boston, Judge James A. Lowell declined to sentence six men, who were convicted of liquor violations, to prison. He raised no question as to the propriety of their conviction or as to their guilt, but he declared that he would "not send anyone to jail, because national prohibition will be repealed within two years." How does the judge know that the prohibition law will be repealed within two years?

The same newspapers that carried his formal declaration from the bench printed also a radio address from Mrs. Pauline M. Sabin raising a cry of alarm, and striving to arouse her anti-prohibition cohorts with the statement that it was very doubtful whether the repeal resolution could go through the next Senate. Mrs. Sabin thinks that as things now stand such a resolution would be defeated by eleven votes. Personally I think that her apprehensions are very well founded. No one who observes public sentiment today; no one who has studied carefully the great difficulties which attend the drafting of a resolution which will satisfy all the wet factions will question the great probability of a long-continued struggle over this issue.

Already the wets are saying that nothing except a definite and vigorous determination on the part of Franklin Roosevelt to obtain a repeal resolution will secure such action. And after the passage of the resolution there has got to be the ratification by thirty-six states. Right now there is a clash over the form in which ratification shall be sought. Shall it be through conventions, as the Democratic platform demanded, or through legislatures, as has always been the practice? Has President-Elect Roosevelt enough influence with the governors of the various states to persuade them to call conventions, should the convention system be adopted?

Congress has no authority to compel the calling of elections. It is obvious that no resolution will pass in season for reference to the forty-three legislatures that are meeting this year, and only nine will meet next year. That means that under the best circumstances ratification will go over until 1935. If Judge Lowell will seriously commune with himself I think he will see that his confident prediction of repeal within two years is almost incapable of fulfillment.

But if it were reasonably certain that the law would be modified or repealed within such a period, is it within the bounds of judicial propriety for a court to take cognizance of something that can only be at the very best a conjecture? If it was right for him to refuse to impose prison sentences, as asked by the prosecutor, was it equally right for him to impose the heaviest fines, according to general report, that have ever been levied for such an offense in a Massachusetts court?

* * *

I have received from the East Asiatic Economic Investigation Bureau, its publishers, a valuable and interesting volume, "The Manchuria Year Book for 1931-32." The book is packed with information concerning Manchuria, and oddly enough retains that somewhat archaic title, notwithstanding the fact that the whole province has now become Manchoukuo. The history of the erection of the new state under the auspices of Japan is told with at least reasonable objectiveness. The book, being published in Japan, is presumably a Japanese document, but it is fair to state that it publishes in full statistics and international documents, like the report of the League Commission of Inquiry, without apparent bias. What does interest me particularly about the book, however, is the jacket which incloses it. This bears a large-scale map of Manchuria, with the provinces of China and the Soviet Republic immediately adjoining it. The preface of the book indicates that it was completed in December, 1932, and in all probability the jacket was printed long before that time. Nevertheless, it includes in the Province of Manchuria the Province of Jehol, although the Japanese occupation of the latter did not take place until the last week in December. The inclusion of this territory in a publication of that day seems the more significant in that the same Year Book for 1931, bearing a similar jacket, leaves Jehol significantly out of Manchurian territory. Of course, the inference is that the publishers of this book, which is in some degree an official document, knew of the purpose of the Japanese to absorb Jehol long before the world was informed concerning it.

Nevertheless, the volume is an important contribution to present-day political history, and the illustrations it contains, showing the nature of Japanese undertakings in Manchoukuo, help to emphasize the opinion that the policy of that nation is one of development and progressive administration. The pictures of Dairen and Mukden, and of various industrial enterprises established by the Japanese, cannot fail to carry conviction that if the development of material resources is the most desirable thing in the life of a nation, the Japanese are contributing greatly to the advantage of the people of Manchoukuo, *née* Manchuria.

A Monument of Books

AMONG those who have made friends of books in the manner admired by Ben Jonson, the historian, Edward Gibbon, holds a place all his own. His library, a substantial portion of which has turned up in Geneva, was assembled as "the foundation" of his works, and the "best comfort of [his] life."

Gibbon's attachment to his library amounted to affection. In his Memoirs he describes one of his early purchases, when he was engaged in spending a large share of his quarterly allowance for books:

> I cannot forget the joy with which I exchanged a bank-note of twenty pounds for the twenty volumes of the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions; nor would it have been easy, by any other expenditure of the same sum, to have procured so large and lasting a fund of rational amusement.

The library assembled in this enthusiastic way during nearly a half century can never mean to anyone else all it meant to Gibbon. And no material object or group of objects could so clearly reflect the tastes, methods and qualities that brought him instant recognition, upon appearance in 1776 of the first volume of his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." The depth of his knowledge and justness of his historical conclusions on the whole have stood the criticism of time.

One of his rules for buying books, if universally applied, would reduce the size of many private libraries, and add to their usefulness. He wrote that he was "not conscious of having ever bought a book from a motive of ostentation." He could hardly be expected to understand the modern custom of figuring so many books—red, green or black—into a scheme of interior decoration, along with wall paper and drapes.

Gibbon read or "sufficiently examined" every volume before depositing it on his shelves. A verbal picture of his method of examination is given in his Memoirs for 1750-60:

> After glancing my eye over the design and order of a new book, I suspended the perusal till I had finished the task of self-examination, till I had revolved, in a solitary walk, all that I knew or believed or had thought on the subject of the whole work, or of some particular chapter: I was then qualified to discern how much the author added to my original stock.

Many of those "solitary walks" of self-examination must have been along the shore of Lac Leman, near Lausanne. It was there he moved the choicest of his volumes in 1784, to a room "full as good as in Bentinck Street (London), with the difference indeed that, instead of looking on a stone court twelve feet square, I command from three windows an unbounded prospect of many a league of fields, lake and mountains."

Many feel the ideal disposition of his library would be to make it a historical collection near the spot where he completed his great work. A large number of individual volumes is already in possession of the Vaud Cantonal Library at Lausanne, where they have been since 1832. Nearly 1400 volumes are intact at Geneva, after wanderings that have included a sojourn in the tower of a medieval Swiss castle. Preservation of the library—some of Gibbon's original shelves are still with the books—would be in many eyes a monument surpassed in effectiveness only by his own masterpiece.

R. H. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

A Canadian on Liquor Control

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest your editorial of January 14 on "State Responsibility for Liquor" and the plan of George R. Nutter, which with certain modifications appears quite similar to the Bratt system, which has not succeeded any too well.

Permit a Canadian to suggest a plan in the event of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment:

1. Pass legislation limiting the manufacture of alcoholic beverages to the Federal Government or to the state legislatures, and manufacture only sufficient to meet the demand of the citizens of the United States, manufacture by private interests for sale to be strictly prohibited.
2. That the Federal Government or the state legislatures set up stores where such liquors would be sold in very limited amounts to persons who could qualify to secure a permit, and that a large room adjoining the store be used, where under strict supervision it could be drunk or retained for another occasion, and that no person be permitted to go on the street in a semi-drunken condition.
3. That the liquor be sold at a reasonable price, with no large profits accruing to anyone, and that a large part of the profits from the manufacture and sale be set apart by the Government to finance temperance education for the purpose of reducing sale and consumption of drink.

This proposal has an advantage over any that we have seen, in that it eliminates the wicked partnership between brewers, distillers, wine makers and the Government, where private interests manufacture and the Government retails their product.

It removes to a large extent the motive of immense profits. It proposes to sell liquor at a low price and makes bootlegging less profitable. It takes drinking out of the home and family circle. It would eliminate liquor advertising and promotion of the sale. It would prevent contributions from liquor interests for campaign funds, and it would make the drinker pay for temperance education, thus helping to offset the example and influence of drinking.

The objection, of course, will be raised that the state should not engage in such a corrupting business, but if prohibition is repealed and drink is permitted to be sold in any way, the state will be back in the drink business. Why not make it impossible for private interests to exploit the people, then you won't have so much agitation for drink and the sale of drink.

Stand by your Eighteenth Amendment by all means, but if it were known that in case of repeal a plan such as I have outlined would be adopted, many people wouldn't be so keen on repeal.

M. J. R.

Vancouver, B. C.

Trying Another Plan!

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Someone has cryptically—but perhaps more truthfully than the average man would care to acknowledge—remarked, "Christianity has never really been tried." The man in the street who has been brought up to call himself a Christian, and has been trained from his childhood to think of his nation as a Christian nation, and has glibly talked of other nations as "heathen nations," is mildly startled by such a remark as, "Christianity has never really been tried," and he begins to refute this assertion, but how far can he really get when he has to produce facts to corroborate his statements?

Even the devout religionist smoothly lays aside some of the great Master Christian's teachings in the four Gospels, practically taking an anodyne to lull his conscience, remarking finally, "It can't be done today, not in that way. Times have changed." Yes. Times have changed. But look at the world today. Have times changed for the better? Would not the simple methods of the Nazarene bring what the world really needs?

We have read and heard much of the Russian Five-Year Plan, we have watched apprehensively, fearfully, wistfully to see what the outcome would be. Who is willing to try a five-year plan of really forming his life on the model of Jesus' teachings in their entirety? Which country will be the first to adopt Christianity into its government and its relations with other nations as the only factors? When will Christians and Christian nations really try Christianity?

SUSAN F. CAMPBELL.

Boston.